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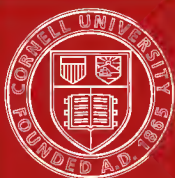
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The National Rose Society's  
HANDBOOK ON . .  
. . PRUNING ROSES.

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Compiled by a Committee of the Society.

---

Illustrated by Miss I. M. CHARTERS.

*NEW AND REVISED EDITION*


*(1909.)*

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H.

## ✻ PREFACE. ✻

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N endeavour has been made in this little Handbook on Pruning Roses to meet a want long felt by all classes of Rosarians. The object kept in view by the committee of experts entrusted with its preparation has been to make the Instructions given as clear and as easily understood as possible, so that even those who may have little knowledge of Rose culture might be able to benefit by them.

In this Edition the Instructions have been revised and where necessary extended. The Alphabetical List of Roses at the end of the Handbook has also been made more complete by the inclusion of over 100 varieties, mostly of recent introduction.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Alphabetical List of Roses .. .. .	61
Climbing Roses .. .. .	11
Climbing Roses under Glass .. .. .	60
Early Autumn Thinning .. .. .	56
How to Prune the first time after Planting .. .. .	10
How to use the Book .. .. .	6
Instruments for Pruning .. .. .	11
Introductory Remarks .. .. .	7
Pegged-down Roses .. .. .	58
Pruning Roses for ordinary cultivation .. .. .	10
Publications of the National Rose Society .. .. .	2
Roses for Pergolas and Pillars .. .. .	51
Roses in Pots under Glass .. .. .	58
Standard Roses .. .. .	50
Time of Pruning Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas and Noisettes .. .. .	12

### *PRUNING ROSES FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.*

Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas and Noisettes	14, 20, and 26
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### *PRUNING ROSES FOR GARDEN PURPOSES.*

Alba .. .. .	39
Austrian Briar .. .. .	40
Ayrshire .. .. .	41
Banksian .. .. .	42
Bourbon .. .. .	46
Boursault .. .. .	42
China .. .. .	47
Dijon Teas .. .. .	48
French and Damask .. .. .	39
Hybrid Bourbon .. .. .	40
Hybrid China .. .. .	39
Hybrid Musk .. .. .	40
Hybrid Noisette .. .. .	40
Hybrid Perpetual .. .. .	16, 22, 28, and 32
Hybrid Tea .. .. .	16, 22, 28, and 32
Hybrids of Species .. .. .	45
Miniature Provence .. .. .	38
Moss .. .. .	38
Multiflora scandens .. .. .	43
Noisette .. .. .	16, 22, 28, and 47
Perpetual Scotch .. .. .	49
Polyantha (Pompon) .. .. .	48
Provence .. .. .	38
Rugosa .. .. .	48
Scotch Briar .. .. .	41
Sempervirens .. .. .	42
Species .. .. .	44
Sweet Briar .. .. .	41
Tea .. .. .	16, 22, 28, and 32
Wichuraiana .. .. .	49

## HOW TO USE THE BOOK.

Refer to the Alphabetical List of Roses at the end of the book for the name of the variety to be pruned. Opposite the name will be found a reference, or references to the method, or methods of pruning recommended, and also the page on which such "Instruction" will be found. A certain amount of repetition occurs in the several "Instructions," but this was unavoidable in view of the object of presenting, as far as possible, in each "Instruction" the complete method of pruning necessary in the particular case, thereby avoiding the necessity for cross reference to any other "Instruction." In the Alphabetical List of Roses the reference numbers for pruning for Exhibition purposes are printed in heavy type, and those for pruning for Garden purposes in lighter type.

Occasionally a short list of varieties is introduced after an "Instruction" as typical of the varieties requiring the treatment indicated, but not as a complete list.

## *The National Rose Society's Handbook on Pruning Roses.*



### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following general directions and explanations should be carefully read before proceeding to carry out the instructions afterwards given, or the reader may fail to grasp the meaning they are intended to convey.

The late Rev. A. FOSTER-MELLIAR in his "Book of the Rose" pointed out that the necessity for pruning arises in a great measure from the natural growth of the Rose. "By watching," he said, "an unpruned Rose-tree, either wild or cultivated, it will be found that the first strong shoot flowers well the second season, but gets weaker at the extremity in a year or two, and another strong shoot starts considerably lower down, or even from the very base of the plant, and thus soon absorbs the majority of the sap, and will eventually starve the original shoot and be itself thus starved in succession by another. A Rose in a natural state has thus every year some branches which are becoming weakened by the fresh young shoots growing out below them. This is one of the principal reasons why pruning is necessary. A Rose is not a tree to grow onwards and upwards, but a plant which in the natural course every year or two forms fresh channels for the major portion of the sap, and thus causes the branches and twigs above the new shoots to diminish in vitality."

This being the case, in order to maintain the strength of the plant and to keep it in the shape required, the worn-out shoots must each year be cut away, and the remainder left almost their entire length as in the case of climbers; or shortened back to a greater or less extent as the nature of the variety, or the object for which the plant is grown, may require.

Pruning, therefore, is the art of improving the productive power, and the appearance, of the plant. It consists of two distinct operations. 1. The removal of dead, weak, overcrowded, or otherwise useless shoots. Unripe wood which in the spring will usually be found to have discoloured pith caused by the winter frosts should be cut clean away at the base of the shoot. 2. Pruning proper, the shortening of those shoots which are allowed to remain after the thinning out process has been completed.

The most frequent errors made in pruning are (1) leaving too many shoots when thinning out; (2) pruning severely the shoots of varieties which require little, if any, shortening; (3) Pruning lightly the varieties which require severe pruning; (4) leaving Rose-plants crowded with shoots and cutting these to a uniform length all over the plant in a similar way that a hedge is clipped.

In thinning out a shoot it should be either cut clean away to the base of the plant, or to its starting point on the older shoot from which it springs, as the case may be. When the plant has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible equi-distant from each other, and regularly arranged round it so that it presents a well-balanced appearance on all sides.

When pruning a shoot it should always be cut to a dormant leaf bud, or "eye," as it is called, pointing outwards. In order to keep the plants in a healthy and vigorous condition some of the shoots which are more than two years old should each year be removed to make room for younger and more vigorous growths.

Roses require to be somewhat differently pruned according to the purpose for which they are grown. For instance, shoots must be cut back severely if the plant be required for the production of exhibition Roses, but if for ordinary garden decoration the shoots must be left longer; if to form bushes they must be left still longer, and if to clothe pillars, arches, &c., some of the shoots will scarcely require shortening at all.

To cut down Rose-plants as is advised in the following pages in order to obtain exhibition blooms may seem to the beginner likely to endanger the life of the plants, whereas in practice the harder the shoots are cut in the Spring the stronger will be the new growths made during the Summer.

When pruning a Rose for the decoration of the garden it should be borne in mind that it is a decorative garden *plant*, whether it be the large bush or pillar to stand alone, or the dwarfer kind to be massed with others in a bed. As a large range of kinds is available for decorative purposes it is necessary in pruning, as will be seen by the instructions which follow, to take into account their individual habits and requirements.

A large and strong-growing Rose usually requires some two or three years after planting to reach its full

size, and it is therefore during those first years that the plant has to be built up, and its framework, as it were, formed.

### **HOW TO PRUNE THE FIRST TIME AFTER PLANTING.**

All Roses the first time after planting should be pruned severely, that is to say they should be cut down to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. Even in the case of strong growing climbing varieties only the strongest shoot should be left more than 1-ft. in length.

Roses planted in the Autumn should be pruned in the following Spring, and if planted in the Spring should be pruned at the time of planting.

After the first year they should be pruned in accordance with the Instructions which follow.

### **PRUNING ROSES FOR ORDINARY CULTIVATION.**

In pruning Roses for ordinary cultivation or for the decoration of the garden the following rules may be laid down, which apply to all.

1. All dead and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started.
2. In shortening the shoots always cut to an "eye" pointing away from the centre of the plant.
3. Summer-flowering Roses (those which bloom only once in the season), generally need thinning and training rather than hard cutting, and last year's shoots should be left long, two-year-old shoots rather shorter, and three-year-old shoots shorter still.



4. The same thing will also apply to a great extent to perpetual flowering Roses, but in their case too hard pruning will not destroy, but only defer the season's bloom.

### **CLIMBING ROSES.**

Climbing Roses should have some of the older shoots cut away entirely each year, directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, and the young shoots lightly tied in to take their place. Any shortening of the remaining shoots should be done in March of the following year.

### **INSTRUMENTS FOR PRUNING.**

These need be but few in number, viz., a pruning knife of moderate size, a hone on which to sharpen it, a kneeling pad, a small saw, and an easy pair of gardening gloves. It is very important that the knife be kept with a keen edge. Secateurs may be used for the removal of the hard old wood, but are not recommended for general pruning purposes.

### **HOW TO USE THE BOOK.**

Refer to the Alphabetical List of Roses at the end of the book for the name of the variety to be pruned. Opposite the name will be found a reference, or references to the method, or methods of pruning recommended, and also the page on which such "Instruction" will be found. In the Alphabetical List of Roses the reference numbers for pruning for Exhibition purposes are printed in heavy type, and those for pruning for garden purposes in lighter type.

Occasionally a short list of varieties is introduced after an "Instruction" as typical of the varieties requiring the treatment indicated, but not as a complete list.

**THE TIME OF PRUNING  
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.**

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**Dwarf and Standard Hybrid Perpetuals,  
and Hybrid Teas**

Should be pruned during the month of March.

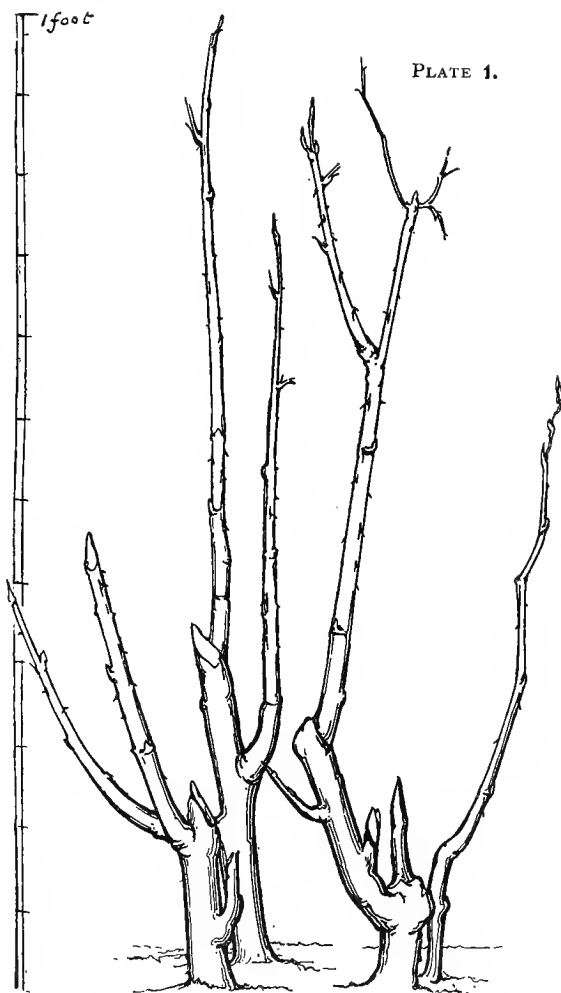
**Dwarf and Standard Teas and Noisettes**

Should be pruned during the month of April.

**Climbing Varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid  
Teas, and Teas and Noisettes**

Should be thinned out after flowering in the Summer,  
and pruned in March.

For the time of pruning other classes of Roses see  
Instructions 8—33.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring hard pruning.


## HOW TO PRUNE THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ROSES.

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### INSTRUCTION I.

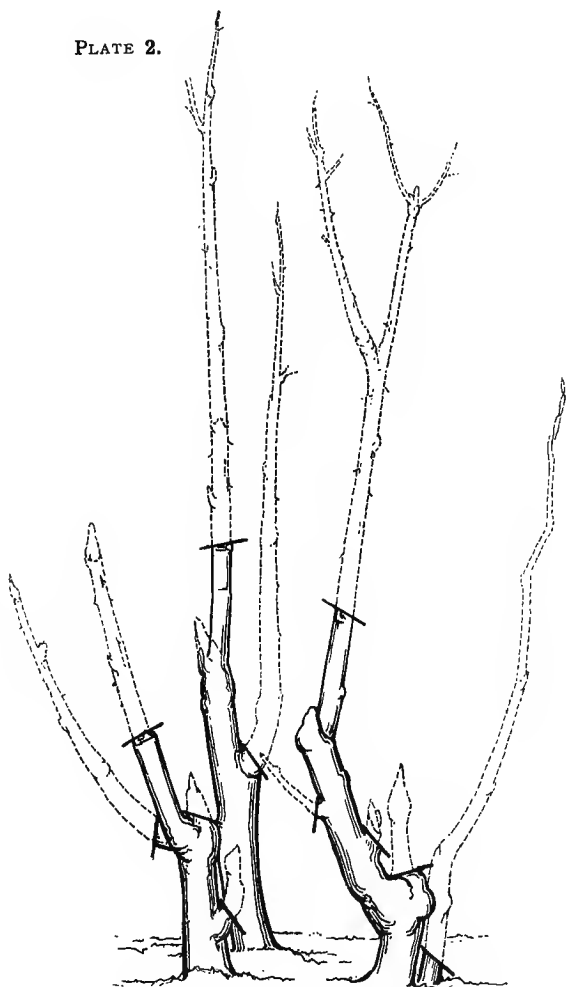
#### HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND TEAS AND NOISETTES.

##### **Varieties which require hard pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Exhibition Purposes.*—Roses which are weak growers require to be cut hard back at the time of pruning, by which it is intended to convey that all the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within three or four, or less, "eyes" from the base whence the shoot started. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

PLATE 2.




The same Plant as on Plate 1, pruned for  
Exhibition purposes.

*See Instruction 1.*

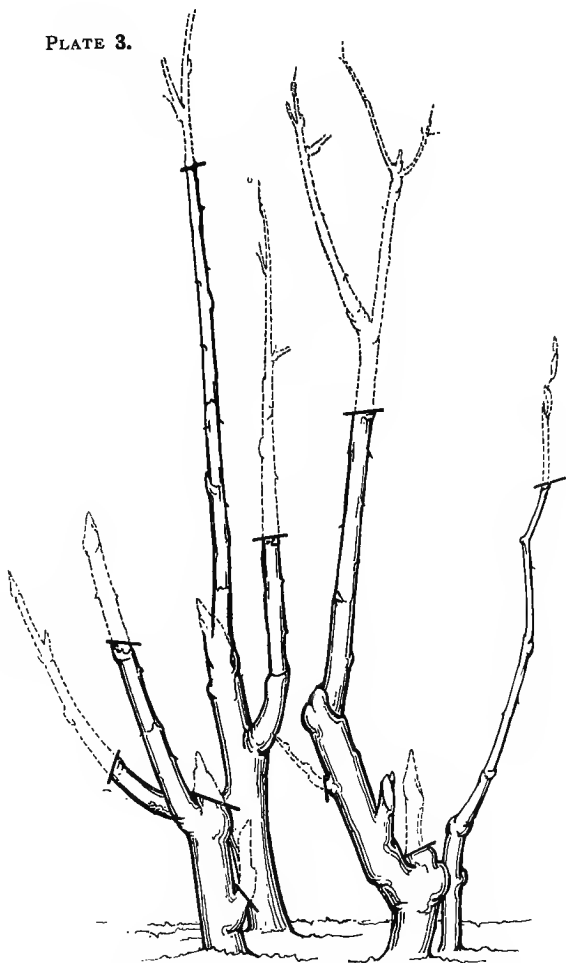
## INSTRUCTION II.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.****Varieties which require hard pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Garden Purposes.*—Where the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden and where high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—All the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within four to six "eyes" from the base from whence the shoot started. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

PLATE 3.



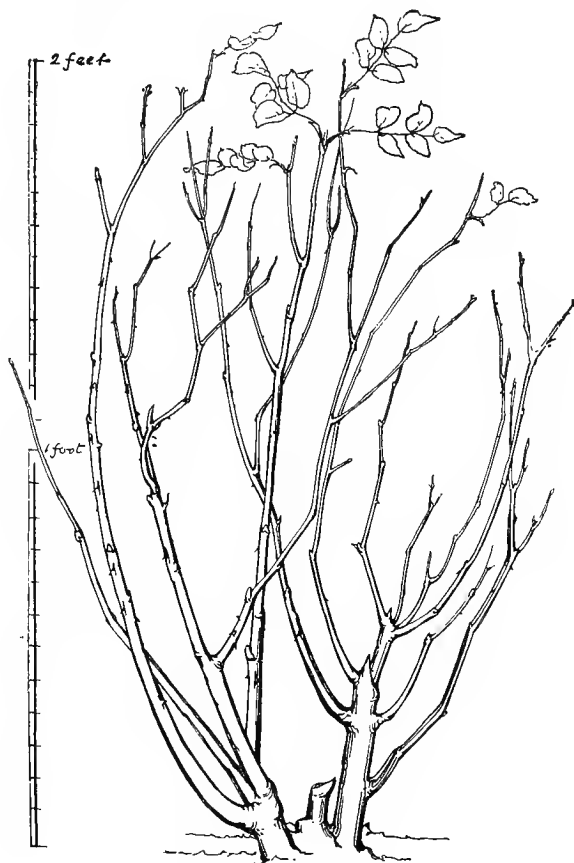
The same Plant as on Plate 1, pruned for  
Garden purposes.

*See Instruction 2.*






PLATE 4.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring moderate pruning.

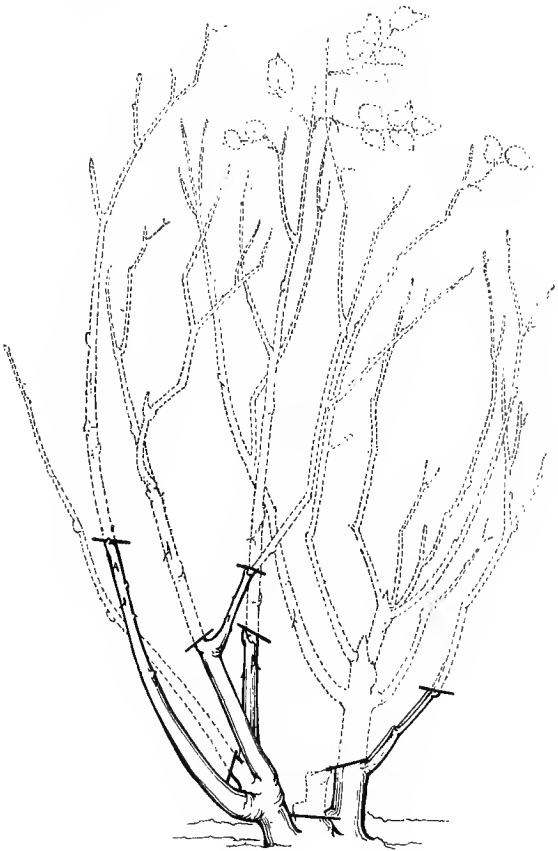
## INSTRUCTION III.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.****Varieties which require moderate pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Exhibition Purposes.*—These Roses need less severe pruning than those in Instruction I. Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from four to five "eyes" on each shoot. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

## PLATE 5.




The same Plant as on Plate 4, pruned for  
Exhibition purposes.

*See Instruction 3.*

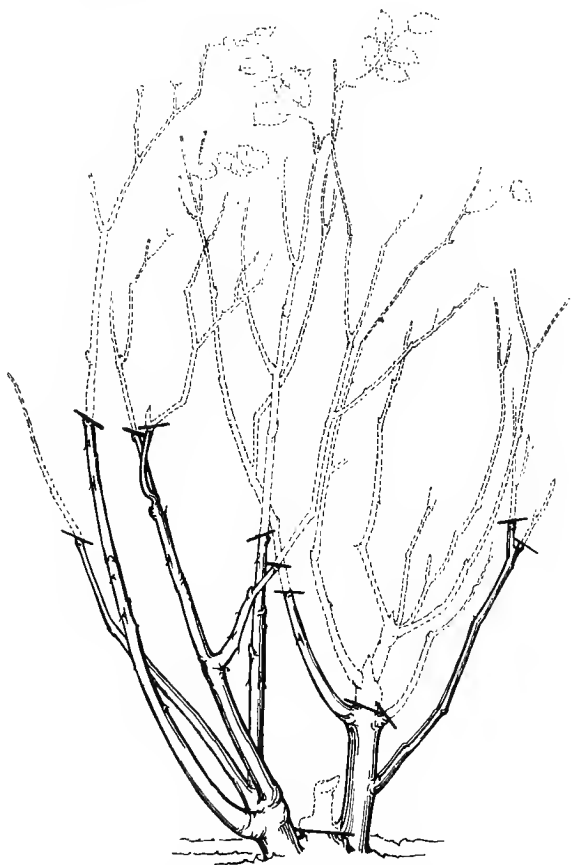
## INSTRUCTION IV.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.****Varieties which require moderate pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Garden Purposes.*—Where the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden and where high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from six to eight "eyes" on each shoot. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

## PLATE 6.

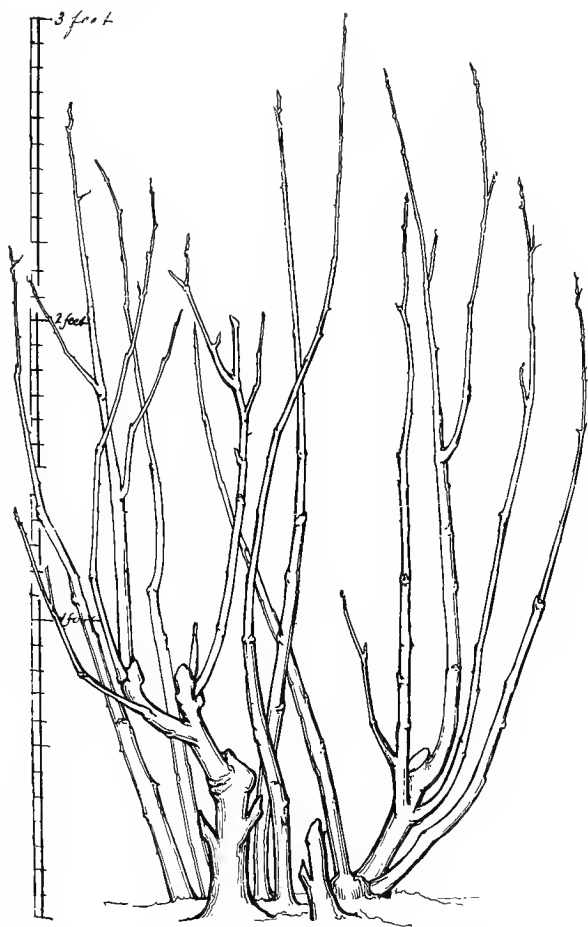


The same Plant as on Plate 4, pruned for  
Garden purposes.

*See Instruction 4.*




## PLATE 7.



A Plant (unpruned) of a Rose requiring light pruning.

## INSTRUCTION V.

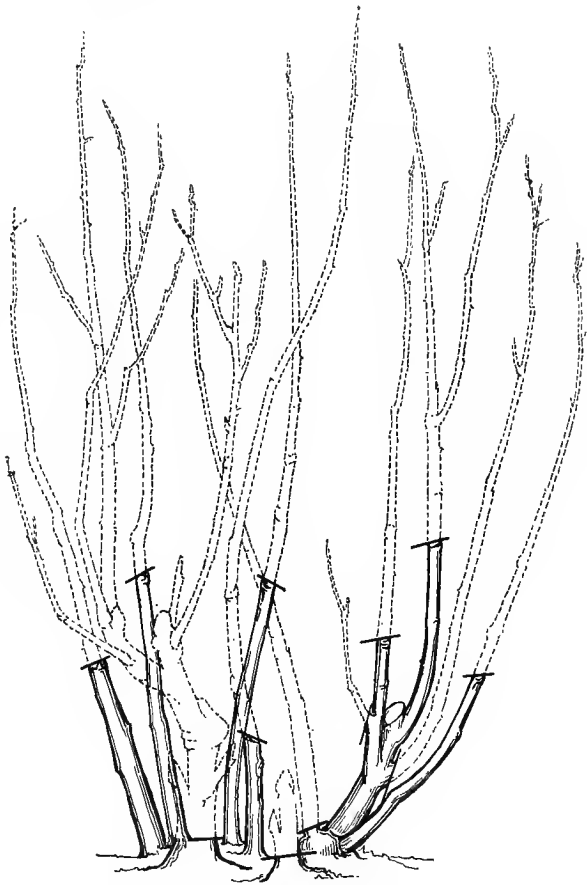
**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.****Varieties which require light pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Exhibition Purposes.*—In dealing with a class of Roses which are still stronger and freer growing than those referred to in the previous Instructions, a still less severe treatment is necessary. All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about eight inches; while from two to three “eyes” may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. It will usually be necessary in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers or (carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.



## PLATE 8.




The same Plant as on Plate 7, pruned for  
Exhibition purposes.

*See Instruction 5.*

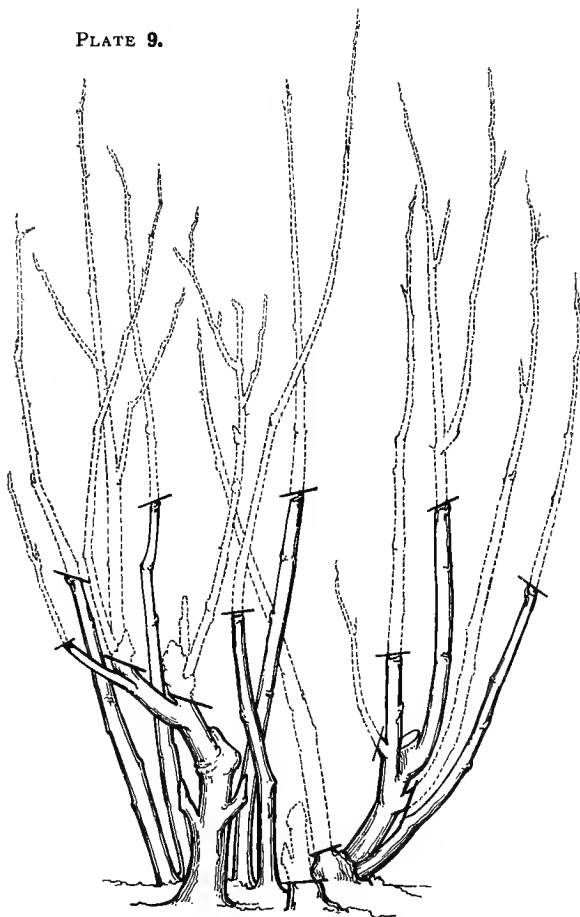
## INSTRUCTION VI.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND  
TEAS AND NOISETTES.****Varieties which require light pruning.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

*For Garden Purposes.*—Where the plants are grown more for the ornamentation of the garden and where high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows: All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about twelve inches; while from four to five “eyes” may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

PLATE 9.

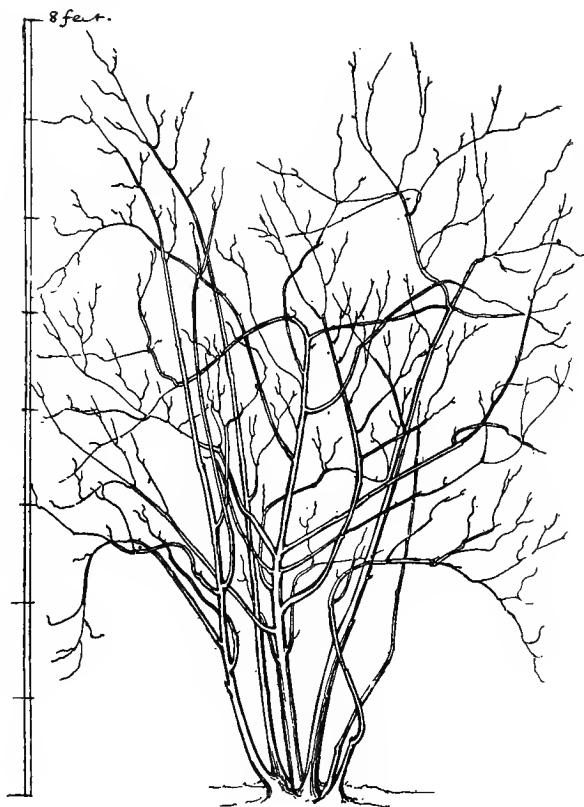


The same Plant as on Plate 7, pruned for  
Garden purposes.

*See Instruction 6.*




## PLATE 10.



A Plant of a Climbing Rose (unpruned).

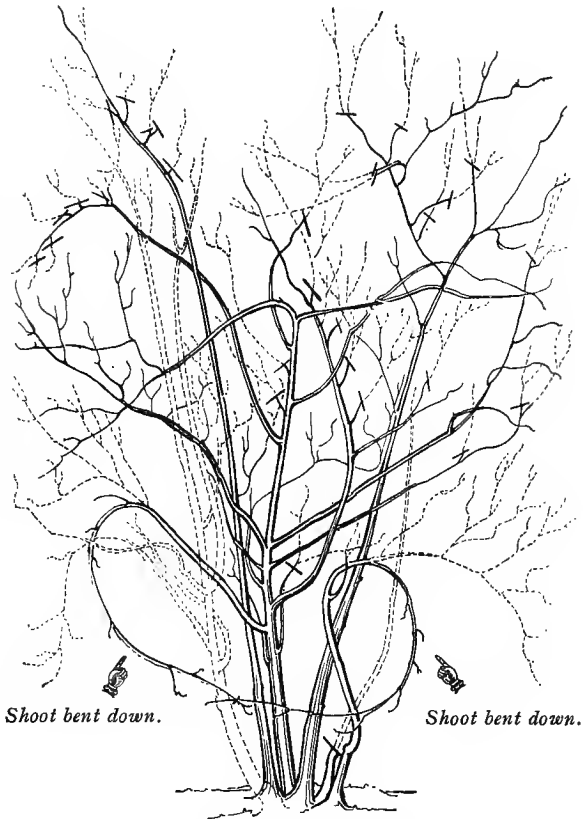
## INSTRUCTION VII.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS,  
AND TEAS.****Climbing Roses.**

 *For time of pruning see page 12.*

All the Roses in this section require very little pruning, and with a few exceptions may be left pretty much to their natural habit of growth. Merely thin out the dead wood and sufficient of the shoots which are more than two years old to keep the shoots from becoming too crowded. The removal of such of the older shoots as may not be required may well be done directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, the strong young shoots being lightly tied in to take their place. Some of the new growths, if crowded, may also be removed, and strong shoots which are misplaced should either be tied in to fill up blank spaces or cut clean out if not needed at all. The base of the plant frequently becomes bare after a time ; this may be obviated by a careful manipulation of the shoots of the past year's growth—bending them down and tying them in to cover the bare part, or by shortening one or two of the shoots coming up from the base.

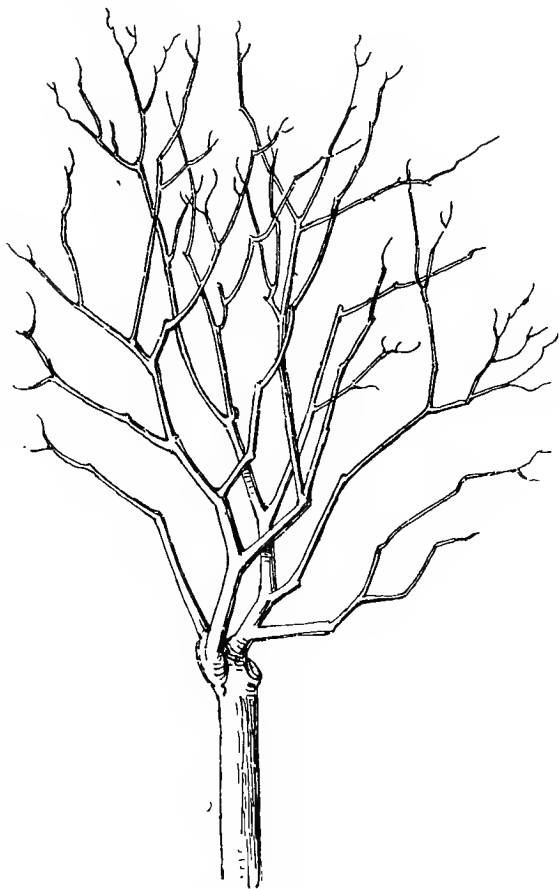
## PLATE 11.



The same Plant as on Plate 10 (pruned).

*See Instruction 7.*

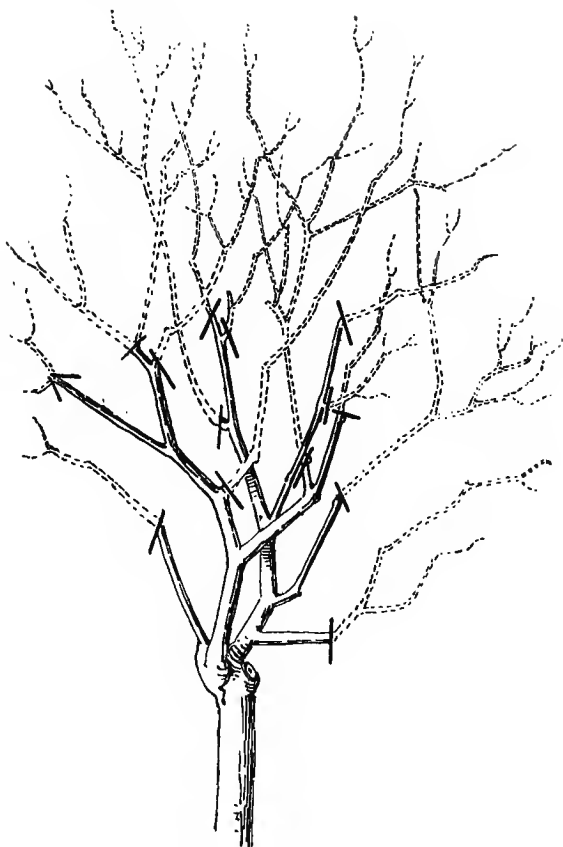
## PLATE 12



A Standard Rose (unpruned).



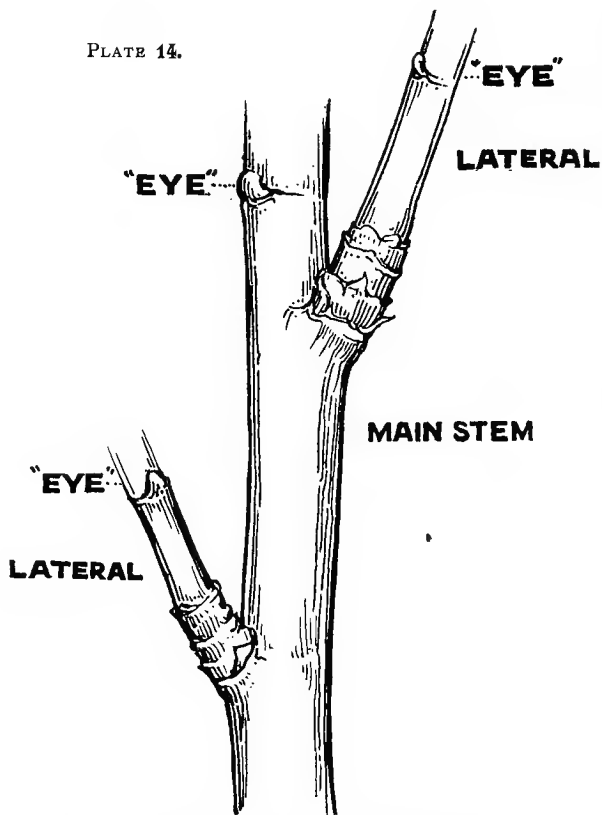
PLATE 13.



The same Plant as on Plate 12 (pruned).

*See Instruction 34.*

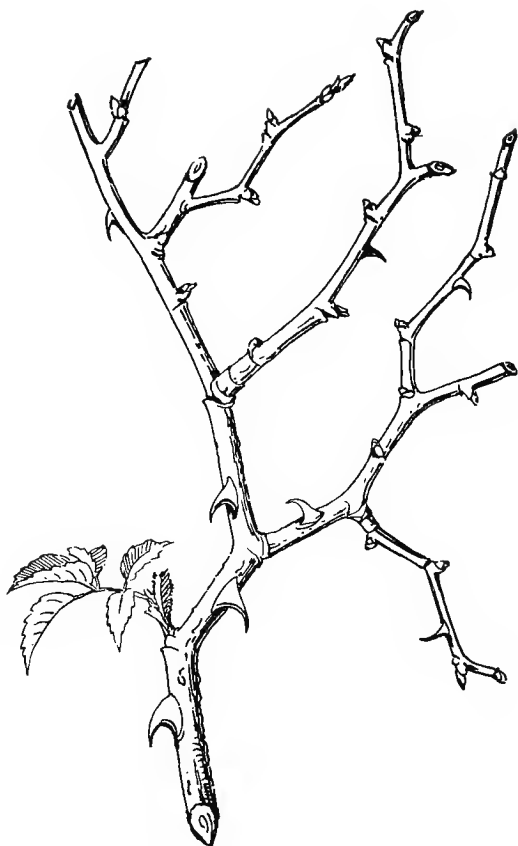
PLATE 14.



### *"Eyes" and "Laterals."*

These terms are frequently used throughout this Handbook and may require explanation. As will be seen by the above Illustration, by an "Eye" is meant a **bud** on the main stem or any of the other shoots. By a "Lateral" is meant a **side shoot** on any leading branch or shoot.

## PLATE 15.



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A Rose Branch showing the positions of the "eyes."

## INSTRUCTION VIII.

**PROVENCE ROSES.**—*Prune in February or March.*

Remove the old wood and thin out some of the older shoots where at all crowded. Vigorous young base shoots will be found, which, with the best laterals of the two-year-old wood, should be shortened to some four or six "eyes," leaving the plant a bush from 18-in. to 24-in. high.

## INSTRUCTION IX.

**MOSS ROSES.**—*Prune in February or March.*

These may be pruned almost exactly as the Provence, Instruction VIII., with some exceptions, (a) The stronger growers should be left somewhat taller. (b) The perpetual Mosses taking more after the Hybrid Perpetuals, may be pruned after the manner described in Instruction IV. for Decorative H.P.'s.

(a)  
Blanche Moreau.  
Common Moss.  
Laneii.  
White Bath.

(b)  
Mme. Edouard Ory.  
Perpetual White.  
Salêt.

## INSTRUCTION X.

**MINIATURE PROVENCE.**—*Prune in February or March.*

Thin well out and prune to within five or six inches of the ground, only taking care that the plant shall have a certain symmetry when in bloom.

## INSTRUCTION XI.

**FRENCH AND DAMASK.**—*Prune early in March.*

The list of these given in the N.R.S. Official Catalogue really comprises three classes, but for pruning purposes can be treated as two. There is (a) the Lady Curzon type, (b) the Rosa Mundi type. (a) This is the taller section, and the varieties in it may be treated as tall bushes or even as 5-ft. to 6-ft. pillars. Thin out the shoots, keeping the best one and two-year-old wood and the best laterals. (b) Prune the dwarfer growers similarly, but so as to leave the bushes not more than 2½-ft. or 3-ft. high.

(a)  
Lady Curzon.  
Commandant Beaurepaire.  
Mrs. O. G. Orpen.

(b)  
Rosa Mundi.  
Red Damask.  
Tuscany.

## INSTRUCTION XII.

**ROSA ALBA.**—*Prune early in March.*

These may be grown as 5-ft. to 6-ft. bushes or bushy pillars. Always thin out the weak wood ; the best blooms will be produced by laterals on old shoots. These laterals should be left 9-in. to 12-in. long.

## INSTRUCTION XIII.

**THE HYBRID CHINAS.**—*Prune early in March.*

The Hybrid Chinas make some of our best large bushes or bushy pillars, and the shoots may be left about 5-ft. to 6-ft. long. The laterals on the three-year-old wood should be shortened to three or four "eyes," and some of the old wood should be removed. Blairii No. 2 will not require much shortening, and very little thinning.

Blairii No. 2.  
Charles Lawson.  
Coupe d'Hébé.

Fulgens.  
Mme. Plantier.

## INSTRUCTION XIV.

**THE HYBRID BOURBONS.**—*Prune in March.*

These should be left as 4-ft. to 5-ft. bushes, and, like the true Bourbons, they bloom best as older plants, so that a good many of the two and three-year-old shoots, with their laterals, may be left with the best of the young base shoots, and all laterals should be left moderately long. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

Dawn.

Purity.

Gloire des Rosomanes.

## INSTRUCTION XV.

**THE HYBRID NOISETTES AND HYBRID MUSKS.**—*Prune in March.*

The Roses in this section require but little pruning, Thin out only some of the older wood, and tie in the young vigorous shoots where most required to fill any vacant space in the plant. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

## SUMMER FLOWERING.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Mme. d'Arblay.

Mme. Alfred Carrière.

Princesse de Nassau.

Paul's Single White.

The Garland.

## INSTRUCTION XVI.

**AUSTRIAN BRIARS** (*Rosa lutea*).—*Prune in March.*

Here we have to look two years ahead. These briars vary very much in vigour according to the nature of the soil, but they are generally best as bushes from 4-ft. to 6-ft. high. Only the dead wood should be cut out. The strong one-year and two-year shoots from the base should be left, together with the three-year lateral bearing wood, on which much of the bloom is produced. Soleil d'Or may be pruned harder, the shoots left about 2-ft. long and not much thinned, as it blooms on the current year's growth.

## INSTRUCTION XVII.

**SCOTCH BRIARS.**—*Prune in March.*

The Scotch Briars may be left about 3-ft. high or a little higher. The young suckers, which are freely produced, may be cut shorter, so as to clothe the base. Remove only the old worn out and weak wood; in fact, hardly any pruning at all is required.

## INSTRUCTION XVIII.

**SWEET BRIARS.**—*Prune early in March.*

Sweet Briars proper (*a*) should be left about 4-ft. high. All weak wood and the old naked shoots should be cut away. Penzance Briars (*b*) are far more vigorous and may be left much taller—from 6-ft. to 10-ft. They throw up long massive base shoots, which may be left to the height required, and those of last year, which will have produced long laterals, should be reduced considerably in height and the remaining laterals left long. Lord and Lady Penzance are less vigorous, and should be left about 6-ft. high. Some thinning will generally be desirable. Used for hedges, they must be cut shorter and the long shoots laid down horizontally to keep the base of hedge clothed. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

(*a*)  
Common Sweet Briar.  
Hebe's Lip.

(*b*)  
Janet's Pride.  
Penzance Briars.

## INSTRUCTION XIX.

**AYRSHIRES.**—*Prune in February.*

The Ayrshires form a very strong growing section. They require no pruning proper, but should be thinned out sparingly and the dead wood removed.

## INSTRUCTION XX.

**SEMPERVIRENS (The Evergreen Rose).**—*Prune in February.*

The Sempervirens should be treated almost exactly as the Ayrshires (Instruction XIX.). They are, however, more pendulous and the shoots more slender so that the laterals may be slightly shortened. These are very good Roses for banks, where they may be left to ramble almost untouched.

## INSTRUCTION XXI.

**THE BOURSULTS.**—*Prune in February.*

The Boursaults are huge growers, throwing up bold base shoots which are very rigid. The shoots of the previous year will have produced very strong laterals at regular intervals. They will require no thinning, but otherwise may be treated as the Penzance Briars and the shoots left 6-ft. to 10-ft. long (Instruction XVIII.); alpina flore pleno, a dwarfer grower, belongs to this division and should be grown as a broad, bold bush.

## INSTRUCTION XXII.

**THE BANKSIANS.**—*Prune in April.*

The Banksians do not require pruning, except in the case of old plants, which it will be sometimes necessary to cut back to restore vigour from the base. Grown on a wall, the main shoots should be distributed at intervals and the laterals tied in, as it is from these laterals that the bloom will be produced on little 2-in. flower stems the third year. So do not prune at all for the first three years.



## INSTRUCTION XXIII.

**ROSA MULTIFLORA SCANDENS.**—*Prune in March.*

This is a very diverse collection. Nearly all the varieties have a tendency to bloom upon the tips, so leaving the lower part of the plant rather bare, and this must be counteracted in pruning. Grown as hedges, the tops will weep over almost to the ground, but if they are to be grown as pillars or climbers some of the weaker one-year shoots must be shortened to about 3-ft., the stronger shoots left to the height required. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

(a) The **Euphrosyne type** should be well thinned, only the strong laterals and best new shoots being left. Some of these one-year shoots should be shortened to clothe the base, *e.g.*, Euphrosyne, Eleanor Berkeley, Queen Alexandra, Thalia.

(b) The **Crimson Rambler type**. Cut out some of the older wood to make room for the young and vigorous shoots. The shoots of last year's growth, which will have produced long laterals, should be reduced considerably in length and the remaining laterals left long. All weedy wood must also be cut away and the laterals shortened to four or six "eyes."

**Claire Jacquier** may be treated almost exactly as the Boursaults (Instruction XXI.), only there will be more dead or injured wood to cut away, and more laterals.

**Leuchtstern** should be grown as a pyramidal pillar.

**The Lion** is best treated as the Hybrid Bourbons (see Instruction XIV.).

**Aglaia** does not flower till the third year on the sub-laterals of old wood. It will require very little pruning.

## INSTRUCTION XXIV.

**SPECIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.**—*Prune in February or March.*

These need, as a rule, no pruning beyond the removal each year of some of the dead wood. The strong young shoots from the base of the plants will sometimes require shortening back to well-ripened wood, as their tips are apt to die back after the winter frosts. Where any Rose requires exceptional treatment directions are given after the name of it.

**alpina.** Treat as a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush. Tip the strong shoots and shorten the laterals and weaker base shoots. It will not require much thinning.

**alpina pyrenaica.** A dwarf growing variety, with thorns. Treat in the same way as alpina.

**altaica.** As a bush 5-ft. to 6-ft. The base shoots are numerous and should be pruned to various lengths, and nearly all the older wood can be cut away. Makes a good hedge.

**Banksiæ.** (See Instruction XXII.).

**blanda flore-pleno.** Leave the one-year shoots long and shorten the laterals.

**bracteata** (The Macartney Rose). Train on a warm wall, about 4-ft. to 5-ft. high, laying the laterals in. Requires protection in winter and little if any pruning.

**canina complicata.** Erect growing bush 4-ft. to 5-ft. high.

**humilis.** Dwarf habit.

**indica.** The original China rose. (See Instruction IV.)

**lucida.** Do not prune except to keep the plant in shape.

**lucida flore-pleno.** Treat as *lucida*.

**lutea.** (See Instruction XVI.).

**moschata** (syn. *Brunonii*, *Brunonis himalayica*).  
An immense grower, so let it ramble over a summer house or tall arch. There will always be some dead wood to cut away. The bold massive laterals are not numerous, and may be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long.

**moschata alba.** Leave the one-year shoots long, shortening laterals on two-year-old wood.

**multiflora.** (See Instruction XXIII.). (*a.*)

**nitida.** There are two forms, of which the dwarf is best. Makes an effective dwarf hedge, or edging. Requires little pruning.

**Nuttalliana.** Makes a fine bush, which requires thinning out only.

**pimpinellifolia.** (See Instruction XVII.).

**pomifera.** As a 5-ft. to 6-ft. bush. Blooms upon the laterals, which may be left 6-in. long.

**rubrifolia.** As a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush. Treat otherwise as *alpina*.

**setigera.** Best allowed to ramble over a low tree or wall. It will not require much pruning; or grow it as a loose wild pillar.

**wichuraiana.** (See Instruction XXXIII.).

**xanthina.** Does well pegged down, otherwise treat as an Austrian Briar. (See Instruction XVI. and XXXV.).

## INSTRUCTION XXV.

**HYBRIDS OF SPECIES.**—*Prune in February or March.*

**Duponti** (*gallica* x *moschata*.) Treat in the same way as *moschata alba*. (See Instruction XXIV.).

**humilis x rugosa.** A perpetual flowering bush. Should be kept in shape only and occasionally thinned.

**macrantha.** See French and Damask (Instruction XI.).

**moschata x multiflora.** A high-growing variety. This is sometimes known as *polyantha grandiflora*. (See Instruction XXIII.). (*a*.)

**omissa.** Vigorous growth. Treat as Instruction XI. (*a*.)

**sinica Anemone** (*sinica x indica*). Do not prune beyond cutting away dead wood, only train.

**Una.** A Hybrid from *canina*. Best as a 5-ft. to 6-ft. loosely-grown pillar. Leave the laterals 9-in. to 15-in. long.

## INSTRUCTION XXVI.

### **BOURBONS.**—*Prune in March.*

These bloom mainly on laterals from the old wood, so that a good deal of the best lateral-bearing wood should be left in. They make fine bushes and bushy standards. Do not prune back too hard, but thin well.

(*a*) *Hermosa*, also known as *Armosa*. A variety with all the freedom of the *Chinas*, to be grown as a low spreading bush, some 2-ft. high. *Fellenberg* (*Noisette*) may be pruned much in this way, or it will make a good medium pillar.

(*b*) Large flowering kinds, making bold fine bushes, very fine standards, and excellent for pegging down. They should be pruned much in the way of the taller

garden H.P.'s (see Instruction VI.), keeping Malmaison rather dwarfer.

(a)  
Hermosa or Armosa.

(b)  
Mme. Isaac Pereire.  
Mrs. Paul.  
Souvenir de la Malmaison.

## INSTRUCTION XXVII.

### **CHINAS.**—*Prune in March.*

Chinas must be thinned rather than hard pruned, but some of the stronger shoots may be cut back to encourage new growth from the base of the plant.

## INSTRUCTION XXVIII.

### **NOISETTES.**—*Prune in March.*

The Noisettes are mostly moderate climbers, and when used as pillar Roses need to be gradually built up to the required size. It will be necessary to cut away some of the wood which is unsound. As the flowers are produced upon well-ripened laterals, all the healthy old wood must be retained.

(a) Kinds of which the laterals may be fairly closely pruned, and which make 5-ft. to 6-ft. pillars, and also make good beds, when pegged down, and large bold standards.

(b) Stronger growers for tall arches and throwing up sturdy base shoots, 7-ft. to 10-ft., and which also make bold standards.

Lamarque requires a wall. Fortune's Yellow (tender) blooms only once. This variety also requires a wall. In the colder parts of the country it is best under glass. Ophirie and Rêve d'Or, should be pruned as little as possible. Maréchal Niel blooms on the shoots

of the previous year. It should be well thinned of all weak and cankered shoots, whether they be new or old. The best last year's wood should be retained and left as long as possible. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

(a)  
Aimée Vibert (dwf. perpetual.)  
L'Idéal.  
William Allen Richardson.

(b)  
Aimée Vibert (climbing.)  
A. S. Gray.  
Céline Forestier.  
Rêve d'Or.

## INSTRUCTION XXIX.

### **DIJON TEAS.**—*Prune in March.*

These varieties of the Gloire de Dijon type make fine large-headed standards, bold massive bushes and good arch and wall Roses. The strongest shoots from the base may be left 6-ft. to 7-ft. long, others less strong 4-ft. to 5-ft., and some 2-ft. to 3-ft., so as to clothe the base. The occasional laterals can be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long according to need. (See also Instruction XXXVI.).

## INSTRUCTION XXX.

### **POLYANTHAS (Pompon).**—*Prune in March.*

Little dwarf miniature Roses. They will be found to consist of dwarf bushy growths, surmounted by bold flower stalks. All the pruning that is really necessary is to cut away these old flower stems, when they will break again from the top "eyes" and from the base.

## INSTRUCTION XXXI.

### **RUGOSAS.**—*Prune in February.*

These throw up numerous suckers from the base, a few of the best of these may be retained about 4-ft. long, so as to form a bold bush. They will flower and grow freely from the heads of these shoots, and will always

break again from the base. An excellent way of growing them is to cut them down each year almost to the ground, then they bloom rather late, but very freely. '

**Conrad F. Meyer.** This is perhaps best as a tall pyramidal bush, some 6-ft. to 9-ft. high. It makes a splendid pillar, but its Dijon blood betrays itself in a tendency to bareness towards the base which must be counteracted in pruning. (See Instruction XXIX.).

## INSTRUCTION XXXII.

### **PERPETUAL SCOTCH.**—*Prune in March.*

This is undoubtedly best grown as a bold half-standard or tall bush, as it is slightly pendulous in habit. It matters little how it is pruned, except for the sake of symmetry, since it will always flower.

## INSTRUCTION XXXIII.

### **WICHURAIANA.**—*Prune in March.*

*Rosa wichuraiana* is an evergreen species with an absolutely flat growth right along the ground. It blooms towards the end of July and when in flower is covered with immense bunches of single white blooms. The hybrids from it are chiefly crosses with H.P.'s and T.'s, and all partake to a degree of the creeping habit. They are particularly useful for pergolas, tall pillars, and as weeping standards, for covering banks and walls. They send out strong shoots from the base.

(a) Varieties which, like Dorothy Perkins, resemble the type, will require but little pruning, though a considerable amount of thinning. They bloom late on the young growths, and are the best for weeping standards.

(b) The varieties more modified by the Tea parent, such as Paul Transon, bloom more on the older wood, of which more must be left and the laterals thinned and shortened.

(a)  
Dorothy Perkins.  
Hiawatha.  
Jersey Beauty.  
wichuraiana.

(b)  
Albéric Barbier.  
Gardenia.  
Paul Transon.  
René Andre.

## INSTRUCTION XXXIV.

### STANDARD ROSES.

For general garden purposes only strong growing varieties should be employed.

(a) Such sorts as Gloire de Dijon, Bouquet D'Or and W. A. Richardson will require judicious thinning, *i.e.*, removal of worn out or superfluous shoots, preserving the long well-ripened shoots made the previous season for almost their entire length. These may be shortened slightly, as unripened tips are often damaged by frost, but on no account cut hard back, or the result will merely be the formation of long flowerless shoots.

(b) Standard H.P.'s and H.T.'s. These may, generally speaking, be pruned in accordance with the instructions given for dwarf plants. It is important to have regard to the formation of a shapely head and to keep the centre of the plant well open. On Standards it will be observed that fresh shoots from the point of union of the Rose with the stock are not so frequently made as in dwarf plants. The pruning will therefore, as a rule, mean cutting back the shoots made the previous season, nearly to last year's point of pruning. If left long the head will soon become unshapely.



The weaker growing Teas will require severe pruning, and with this class no harm is done in cutting back almost to the union of the Rose with the stock. In all cases weak unripe or frosted shoots should be entirely removed.

(c) Weeping Standard Roses. Unnecessary or worn out shoots should be removed and the long growths retained, for it is on the laterals from these that the flowers are produced.

## INSTRUCTION XXXV.

### **ROSES FOR PERGOLAS AND PILLARS.**

A pergola has been well described as "that pleasant shape of covered way that we have borrowed from the Italians."

This covered way is a series of linked arches, more or less roughly roofed in, on which ramble all kinds of climbing plants. It should be built substantially, or, just when the plants are attaining their full size, the supports may begin to give, and much of the work will have to be done again.

Good posts of oak or other durable timber, brick pillars or pillars of brick burrs should be used for the uprights. Let the arches be not less than 8 feet wide and 8 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet apart. Should it be desired to erect a lighter and less substantial structure as a pergola, poles similar in size to thick hop poles of ash may be used, or other suitable wood. To give stability to such a structure, it is necessary, in order to resist high winds, that strong angle-irons should be driven deeply into the ground against every alternate

post, the two being lashed together with thick wire cord. Care must be taken to watch for decaying posts or iron pieces, new ones being substituted without much difficulty when pruning time arrives.

The pergola should serve a definite purpose. Properly it should lead from one point to another, and where possible this should be kept in view. A pergola is sometimes useful in providing a screen, or to form the boundary between the Flower Garden proper and a rougher section of the garden or paddock.

It is of the first necessity that a pergola should be well clothed, and it is to ensure this result that suitable Roses should be selected and a proper system of pruning adopted.

Among the larger growing climbing Roses are a select few which are particularly fitted for this purpose. These are kinds which, whilst rambling far and wide, will clothe the sides as well as the top of the arches. They should be floriferous and of luxuriant foliage, such as the Ayrshires and Sempervirens. Amongst the most perfect pergola Roses are the new *Wichuraiana* hybrids, a class only recently created. These have close, almost evergreen foliage, and produce, on long pendulous shoots, numerous bunches of highly coloured and fragrant flowers. Some are perpetual; all bloom over a period of some weeks; they break continually from the base, and the laterals hang down with the abandon necessary to a pergola. A selection of the best pergola kinds will be found under List I.

It is necessary, however, to introduce other Roses for the sake of variety of effect. There are many very useful kinds, which, whilst making rampant growths,

become naked at the sides. Many of them, such as Euphrosyne, can be made to clothe the lower part by cutting back the shoots which spring from the base. The clothing of the base may also be effected by the planting with the more rampant variety a companion rose of a dwarfer character, whose task it will be to cover the uprights, whilst the more vigorous variety runs to the top. These dwarfer kinds are indicated in List III.

Indeed, the possibilities become almost endless, and these combinations will afford frequent opportunities for taste and discernment.

As to the treatment of Roses grown in this way:—

The first point is to clothe the pergola as quickly as possible, therefore, rapid growing varieties should be chosen, which may afterwards be supplemented, when necessary, as recommended above. During the Spring after planting, the branches should be shortened according to the size of the plant and the effects of the previous winter; the second year thin out carefully, retaining the best shoots of the previous year for the sake of the blooms and the best and strongest base-shoots to reach overhead. In most cases where two varieties are together, it will probably be best not to plant the dwarfer kind until the second or even the third year, so that the taller variety may grow more rapidly and be already developed when the other is planted, and, also, it can then be seen where a companion is needed. When thoroughly established, the plants should be pruned as follows:—

First the dwarfer kind should be untied from the post. The taller variety should then be dealt with by

cutting away all inferior or dead wood, care being taken that the shoots left are not too numerous. At the same time it is very important that those shoots which will carry some flower overhead should be retained.

When the pruning of the tall kind is completed and it has been trained and re-tied, thin out and prune back as far as necessary the dwarfer kind. Then re-tie the shoots which are left around the taller companion, avoiding tying too closely, as air and light are the chief factors in causing the lateral "eyes" to break. Reference to pages 61-91 will direct the reader to the treatment for any particular variety, but as a general rule Roses on pergolas will require less pruning, and more training and tying, than is the case with those on ordinary pillars. Kinds like the Ayrshires may often be left two or three years practically untouched, when some thinning will become necessary. Flowers and foliage, and plenty of them, are the qualities most to be desired in pergola Roses.

## THE BEST ROSES FOR PERGOLAS.

### LIST I.

*(Climbing Roses complete in themselves for this purpose.)*

### SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Bennett's Seedling (Ayr.).	Hélène (Mult. Scan.).
Blush Rambler (Mult. Scan.).	Mme. d'Arblay (H. Musk).
Crimson Rambler (Mult. Scan.).	Mme. Plantier (H.C.).
Dundee Rambler (Ayr.).	Tea Rambler (T.).
Electra (Mult. Scan.).	The Garland (H.C.).
Félicité-Perpétue (sempervirens).	Wallflower (Mult. Scan.).
Flora (sempervirens).	

## WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS.

As these always break freely into new growth, the strong new base shoots will require tying in once or twice during the summer.

Albéric Barbier.	Lady Gay.
Dorothy Perkins.	Lady Godiva
François Foucard.	Leontine Gervais.
Gardenia.	Minnehaha.
Hiawatha.	René André.
Jersey Beauty.	White Dorothy.

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Ards Rover (H.P.).	Longworth Rambler (H.T.).
Belle Vichysoise (N.).	Mme. Alfred Carrière (H.N.).
Climbing Aimée Vibert (N.).	Paul's Single White (H.P.).

**LIST II.** (Tall kinds for overhead.)

## SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

## THE MULTIFLORAS, &amp;c.

Aglaia (Mult. Scan.).	Eleanor Berkeley (Mult. Scan.).
Brunonis (Species).	Electra (Mult. Scan.).
Carmine Pillar (H. of Species).	multiflora grandiflora (H. of Species).
Claire Jacquier (tender) (Mult. Scan.).	Philadelphia Rambler (Mult. Scan.).
Conrad F. Meyer (Rugosa).	Waltham Rambler (Mult. Scan.).
Crimson Rambler (Mult. Scan.).	

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Alister Stella Gray (N.).	Mme. Isaac Pereire (Bour.).
Bouquet d'Or (Dij. T.).	Noëlla Nabonnand (T.).
Climbing Caroline Testout (H.T.).	Ophirie (N.).
Duchess d'Auërsstadt (Dij. T.).	Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.).
Gloire de Dijon (Dij. T.).	Rêve d'Or (N.).
Mme. Bérard (Dij. T.).	The strongest climbing H.P.'s.
Mme. Jules Gravereaux (T.).	

**LIST III.** (Dwarf kinds to plant with those on List II.)

## SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Hebe's Lip (S. Briar).	Rubin (Mult. Scan.).
Lady Curzon (Damask).	Rubrifolia (Species).
Leuchstern (Mult. Scan.).	Tausendschön (Mult. Scan.).
macrantha (H. of Species).	The Lion (Mult. Scan.).
Mrs. O. G. Orpen (Damask).	Una (H. Briar).

## PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Billiard et Barré (T.).	Gloire des Rosomanes (H. Bour.).
Boule de Neige (H. N.).	Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.).
Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H. T.).	Gustave Regis (H. T.).
Comtesse de Turenne (Mme. Wagram) (H. T.).	Lady Waterlow (H. T.).
Fellenberg (N.).	Mme. Hector Leuilliot (H. T.).
François Crousse (T.).	Morgenrot (H. T.).
Some of the taller growing Teas, such as Marie Van Houtte, may be used where they will grow sufficiently well.	Trier (Mult. Scan.).
	Zéphirine Drouhin (H. Bour.).

## INSTRUCTION XXXVI.

### EARLY AUTUMN THINNING.

Most of the climbing and strong growing Roses are much benefited by pruning after their summer flowering. This is best done in the late summer or early autumn, say in August.

The summer flowering varieties (see Roses mentioned under this heading in Instruction XXXV.) should have the wood that has flowered cut right away. The majority of these varieties produce the best blooms and the best display of flowers from wood of the preceding year's growth, or on short laterals from it, and the object of this pruning is to encourage the young growth starting from or near the base of the plant, and give it room to ripen. The strong young shoots so produced may if necessary be tied in to prevent their breaking, but should on no account be shortened or have their growth checked at this period of the year.

Summer Roses of a less vigorous habit, *i.e.*, those which are bushes rather than climbers, may receive similar treatment in a modified form. The Moss Rose may be taken as an example of this class. Here a considerable thinning out of shoots that have flowered is beneficial, but the young growth is less robust, and it is not usually practicable or even desirable to cut out all the shoots that have flowered.

The Briars require rather different treatment. These flower as a rule on the sub-laterals, moreover the shoots thrown up from the base are, except in the case of some of the Penzance Briars, less vigorous than those of the summer flowering climbers. A thorough thinning out every three or four years will suffice. It is well not to tie up the young growth in the summer before it has ripened, and Briars should never be pruned in the ordinary sense of the expression, that is by cutting back the shoots.

**Perpetual Roses.** The strong growing Hybrid Perpetuals, and some of the Hybrid Teas which resemble them in habit of growth, should be looked over, and any old wood that has produced weak and sprayey growth removed, leaving three or four strong shoots in each plant to grow and ripen. The extent to which this late summer thinning should be carried will depend partly on the amount and character of the autumn flowering that is desired, but it is surprising how much judicious thinning out of old wood can be done without materially interfering with the autumn display.

Where any of the Dijon Teas are grown as pillars or bushes a moderate summer thinning out of old wood is beneficial, but on walls and screens it is best to leave them till the spring pruning.

Cultivation with the Dutch hoe should be continued regularly throughout the summer, and in case a drought set in a few copious waterings should be administered. But when done at all watering should be very thorough; a watering that only moistens the upper four or five inches of soil is worse than none at all. After watering stir up the soil to see if your water has got well down, and give an extra hoeing the following day. Liquid manure should not be given after July.

## INSTRUCTION XXXVII.

**PEGGED-DOWN ROSES.**—*Prune in March.*

Only strong growing Roses should be employed for pegging down. A few of the longest and ripest shoots, not more than three or four to a plant, are to be retained, cut to the length required, and pegged down carefully as nearly horizontally as possible, and the remainder of the shoots cut right out. In the summer several young shoots from the base of the plant are to be allowed to grow out, and in the following spring the shoots that have flowered are cut right away and a similar number of the young shoots that have grown up are to be pegged down in their place.

Pegged down Roses require extra good cultivation.

The following Roses are recommended for pegging down :—

Frau Karl Druschki.  
Gruss an Teplitz.  
J. B. Clark.

Mme. Isaac Periere.  
Mme. Jules Gravereaux.  
Zéphirine Drouhin.

## INSTRUCTION XXXVIII.

**ROSES IN POTS UNDER GLASS.**

*Prune at end of December or early in January for blooming about three months later.*

It is assumed that the pots have been plunged in a bed of ashes or other material, and standing out of doors in a suitable place all the summer and autumn.



The soil in the pots should be allowed to become fairly dry before the plants are pruned. Some growers prune the plants before taking them in under glass, others house the plants a few days before pruning. It is important that the plants should have cool treatment before, and for some time after pruning, so that conditions are made to approximate closely to those prevailing out of doors, say in March, with regard to the outdoor plants. It is only necessary just to exclude frost. A hurried start will mean weak shoots and poor blooms. The first year the plants must be pruned hard back. All sappy, weak and crowded shoots must be removed, and the well ripened ones that remain shortened back to two or three eyes. In the second year, if the plants have made a sufficient number of well ripened growths from the base, old wood may be removed and these growths shortened to three or four "eyes." In the absence of these new growths from the base the existing shoots should be shortened nearly back to the point of pruning last year. Avoid leaving shoots long, or a straggling and unmanageable plant will be the result, whereas the aim should be to secure a well-balanced and dwarf plant with good shoots as equally distributed round it as possible. To a large extent this will be arranged later, when the thinning out of the growing shoots is done. These directions apply to the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas, and generally the weaker the grower the more severe the pruning may be.

Varieties in other sections must be dealt with on similar lines to those described in Instructions VIII. to XXXIII.

## INSTRUCTION XXXIX.

**CLIMBING ROSES UNDER GLASS.**

Climbing Roses under glass will require treatment according to the class to which they belong.

For instance, *Maréchal Niel*, *Climbing Niphetos*, *Fortune's Yellow*, and *W. A. Richardson* should be pruned after flowering. The wood which has flowered should be cut hard back to induce the formation of long growths, which will be well ripened during the summer and trained in for flowering the following spring.

Generally the practice will be to remove worn out or superfluous shoots as early as possible and to give all the light and air to a sufficient number of the new shoots, from the laterals of which flowers are expected the following season.

Whether the Climbing Roses are planted out, or in pots, the treatment will be the same, except that those in pots should be plunged in ashes out of doors during the summer and autumn. (See also Instructions VII., XXVIII., and XXIX.).

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES

WITH REFERENCES TO THE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE WAY  
IN WHICH THEY SHOULD BE PRUNED. See Page 6.

NOTE.—For the convenience of all classes of growers a large number of varieties have been included. **Unlike the “Official Catalogue,” this list is in no sense to be taken as a guide to the best Roses in cultivation.**

ABBREVIATIONS.—A. Briar—*Austrian Briar*; Ayr.—*Ayrshire*; Bour.—*Bourbon*; C.—*China*; Cl. Bour.—*Climbing Bourbon*; Gall.—*Gallica*; H. Bour.—*Hybrid Bourbon*; H. Briar—*Hybrid Briar*; H.C.—*Hybrid China*; H. Musk—*Hybrid Musk*; H.N.—*Hybrid Noisette*; H. of Species—*Hybrids of Species*; H.P.—*Hybrid Perpetual*; H. Rug.—*Hybrid Rugosa*; H.T.—*Hybrid Tea*; Min. Prov.—*Miniature Provence*; Mult. Scan.—*Multiflora Scandens*; N.—*Noisette*; Perp. Moss—*Perpetual Moss*; Perp. Scotch—*Perpetual Scotch*; Poly. (Pom.)—*Dwarf Polyantha or Pompon*; Prov.—*Provence*; Rug.—*Rugosa*; S. Briar—*Sweet Briar*; S.H.P.—*Single-flowered Hybrid Perpetual*; S.H.T.—*Single-flowered Hybrid Tea*; S.T.—*Single-flowered Tea*; T.—*Tea*; wich.—*wichuraiana*.

				Instruction.		Page.	
Abbé André Reiter ..	..	H.T. ..	..	6	..	28	}
Abbé Gorsute ..	..	T. ..	..	4	..	22	
Abbé Thomasson ..	..	Dijon T.	..	7	..	32	
Abbot's Rule..	..	Scotch	..	17	..	41	
Abel Carrière ..	..	H.P. ..	..	5 and 6	..	26 & 28	
Abel Grand ..	..	H.P. ..	..	6	..	28	
acicularis ..	..	Species	..	24	..	44	
Acidalie ..	..	Bour. ..	..	26	..	46	
Adam ..	..	T. ..	..	1 and 2	..	14 & 16	
Adelaïde Moulle ..	..	wich.	..	33 (b)	..	50	
Adelina V. Morel ..	..	N. ..	..	28	..	47	
Admiral Dewey ..	..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22	
Ænnchen Muller ..	..	Poly. (Pom.)...	..	30	..	48	
Aglaia ..	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	..	43 & 51	
Aimée Cochet ..	..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22	

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Aimée Vibert	..	..	N.	.. 28 (a) and 35	47 & 51
alba	..	..	Alba	.. 12	39
alba	..	..	Rug.	.. 31	48
Alba rosea	..	..	T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Albéric Barbier	..	..	wich.	.. 33 (b) and 35	49 & 51
Albert Stopford	..	..	T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Alexandra	..	..	T.	.. 6	28
Alfred Colomb	..	..	H.P.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Alfred K. Williams	..	..	H.P.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Alice Furon	..	..	H.T.	.. 2	16
Alice Grahame	..	..	H.T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Alice Gray	..	..	Ayr	.. 19	41
Alice Hamilton	..	..	C.	.. 27	47
Alice Lindsell	..	..	H.T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Alister Stella Gray	..	..	N.	.. 28 (b) and 35	47 & 51
Alliance Franco-Russe	..	..	T.	.. 4	22
Alphonse Soupert	..	..	H.P.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
alpina	..	..	Species	.. 24	44
alpina fl. pl.	..	..	Boursault	.. 21	42
alpina pyrenaica	..	..	Species	.. 24	44
alpina, Vivid	..	..	Species	.. 24	44
altaica	..	..	Species	.. 24	44
Amadis	..	..	Boursault	.. 21	42
Amateur Teyssier	..	..	H.T.	.. 4	22
Amazona	..	..	T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
America	..	..	Rug.	.. 31	48
American Beauty	..	..	H.P.	.. 6	28
Amy Robsart	..	..	S. Briar	.. 18	41
Andersoni	..	..	Species	.. 24	44
Angela Welter	..	..	T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Angélique Quettier	..	..	Moss	.. 9	38
Anna Chartron	..	..	T.	.. 6	28
Anna de Diesbach	..	..	H.P.	.. 6	28
Anna Jung	..	..	T.	.. 4	22
Anna Marie de Montravel	..	..	Poly (Pom.)	.. 30	48
Anna Olivier	..	..	T.	.. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Anne-Marie Soupert	..	..	H.T.	.. 4	22
Anne of Geierstein	..	..	S. Briar	.. 18 (b)	41

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Annie Wood.. ..	H.P.	5 and 6	26 & 28			
Antoine Rivoire .. ..	H.T.	4	22			
Antoinette Cuillerat .. ..	C.	13	39			
Apotheker G. Hofer .. ..	H.T.	4	22			
Apple Blossom .. ..	H.T.	28 (b)	47			
Ards Pillar .. ..	H.T.	7	32			
Ards Rover .. ..	H.P.	7 and 35	32 & 51			
Arethusa .. ..	C.	27	47			
Armosa .. ..	Bour.	26 (a)	46			
arvensis .. ..	Species	19	41			
arvensis, Miss Jekyll's variety	Species	19	41			
arvensis fl. pl. .. ..	Ayr	19	41			
Aschenbrödel .. ..	Poly. (Pom.)	30	48			
atropurpurea .. ..	Rug.	31	48			
Auguste Barbier .. ..	Wich.	33	50			
Auguste Rigotard .. ..	H.P.	3 and 4	20 & 22			
Augustine Guinoisseau .. ..	H.T.	6	28			
Aurora .. ..	H.T.	4	22			
Aurore .. ..	C.	27	47			
Austrian Copper .. ..	A. Briar	16	40			
Austrian Yellow .. ..	A. Briar	16	40			
Babette .. ..	wich.	33 (a) and 35	49 & 51			
Bacchus .. ..	H.P.	3 and 4	20 & 22			
Baldwin .. ..	H.T.	2	16			
Banksian White .. ..	Banksian	22	42			
Banksian Yellow .. ..	Banksian	22	42			
Bardou Job .. ..	H.T.	7	32			
Baron de Bonstetten .. ..	H.P.	4	22			
Baron de Hoffman .. ..	T.	4	22			
Baron de Wassenaer .. ..	Moss	9	38			
Baroness Rothschild .. ..	H.P.	4	22			
Baronne Ada .. ..	T.	4	20			
Baronne Gaston Chandon..	Dijon T.	29	48			
Barthélémy Joubert .. ..	H.P.	3 and 4	20 & 22			
Beatrix Comtesse de Buisseret	H.T.	4	22			
Beauté inconstante.. ..	T.	4	22			
Beauté Lyonnaise .. ..	H.T.	1 and 2	14 & 16			

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Beauty of Waltham	..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	2c & 22
Beggeriana	.. ..	Species	..	24	44
Belle Capricieuse	.. ..	T.	..	4	22
Belle Fleur	.. ..	H.P.	..	6	28
Belle Lyonnaise	.. ..	Dijon T.	..	29	48
Belle Poitevine	... ..	Rug.	..	31	48
Belle Siebrecht	.. ..	H.T.	..	<b>1</b> and 2	14 & 16
Belle Vichysoise	.. ..	N.	..	28 and 35	47 & 51
Ben Cant	.. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Bennett's Seedling	.. ..	Ayr.	..	19 and 35	41 & 51
Beryl	.. ..	T.	..	2	16
Bessie Brown	.. ..	H.T.	..	<b>5</b>	26
Betty	.. ..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Betty Berkeley	.. ..	T.	..	4	22
Billiard et Barré	.. ..	T.	..	6 and 35	28 & 51
Black Prince	.. ..	H.P.	..	<b>1</b>	14
Bladud	.. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Blairii No. 2	.. ..	H.C.	..	13	39
Blanc double de Coubert	.. ..	Rug.	..	31	48
Blanche Moreau	.. ..	Moss	..	9 (a)	38
blanda	.. ..	Species	..	24	44
blanda fl. pl.	.. ..	Species	..	24	44
blanda Sayi	.. ..	Species	..	24	44
Blush Rambler	.. ..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	43 & 51
Boadicea	.. ..	T.	..	<b>1</b> and 2	14 & 16
Bob Davison	.. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Boule de Neige	.. ..	H.N.	..	15 and 35	40 & 51
Bouquet d'or	.. ..	Dijon T.	..	29 and 35	48 & 51
bracteata (Macartney)	.. ..	Species	..	24	44
Brenda	.. ..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	41
Bridesmaid	.. ..	T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Bruce Findlay	.. ..	H.P.	..	?	16
Brunonis (See moschata)					
Brunonis fl. pl. (See moschata fl. pl.)					
Burgundy	.. ..	Min. Prov.	..	10	38
Burnet Rose	.. ..	Species	..	24 (17)	44 & 41
Cabbage Rose	.. ..	Prov.	..	8	38

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
californica fl. pl.	..	..	H. of Species	21	..	42
calocarpa	..	..	Rug.	31	..	48
Camille Bernardin	..	..	H.P.	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Camoens	..	..	H.T.	4	..	22
canina complicata	..	..	Species	24	..	44
Capitaine Jouen	..	..	H.P.	6	..	28
Captain Christy	..	..	H.T.	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Captain Hayward	..	..	H.P.	5 and 6	..	26 & 28
Captain Philip Green	..	..	T.	4	..	22
carelica (see Acicularis)						
Carissima	..	..	wich.	33 and 35	..	49 & 51
Carmine Pillar	..	..	H. of Species	21 and 35	..	42 & 51
Caroline Küster	..	..	N.	4	..	22
Caroline Testout	..	..	H.T.	5 and 6	..	26 & 28
carolinana	..	..	Species	24	..	44
Catherine Mermet	..	..	T.	3	..	20
Catherine Seyton	..	..	S. Briar	18 (b)	..	41
Cecile Brunner	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)	30	..	48
Celestial	..	..	Alba	12	..	39
Celia	..	..	H.T.	4 and 38	..	22 & 58
Céline..	..	..	Moss	9	..	38
Céline Forestier	..	..	N.	28 (b)	..	47
Chaméléon	..	..	T.	4	..	22
Champion of the World	..	..	C.	27	..	47
Charles Darwin	..	..	H.P.	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Charles Gater	..	..	H.P.	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Charles J. Grahame	..	..	H.T.	5 and 6	..	26 & 28
Charles Lawson	..	..	H.C.	13	..	39
Charles Lefèvre	..	..	H.P.	5 and 6	..	26 & 28
Charlotte Gillemot	..	..	H.T.	1 and 2	..	14 & 16
Château de Fléchères	..	..	H.T.	4	..	22
Cherry Ripe	..	..	H.T.	4	..	22
Cheshunt Hybrid	..	..	H.T.	7	..	32
Cheshunt Scarlet	..	..	H.P.	2	..	16
chlorocarpa (see microphylla)						
Christine de Nouë	..	..	T.	4	..	22
cinnamomea	..	..	Species	24	..	44
Claire Jacquier	..	..	Mult. Scan	23 (21) & 35	43 (42) & 51	

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Clara Watson	..	..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4 .. 20 & 22
Cléopâtre	..	..	T.	..	<b>1</b> .. 14
Climbing Aimée Vibert	..	N.	..	..	28 (b) and 35 47 & 51
Climbing Captain Christy	..	H.T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Caroline Testout	..	H.T.	..	..	7 and 35 .. 32 & 51
Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure C.	..	..	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Devonensis	..	T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing K. A. Victoria	..	H.T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing La France	..	H.T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Mme. de Watteville	T.	..	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Marie Finger	..	H.P.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant	H.T.	..	..	..	7 and 35 .. 32 & 51
Climbing Niphotos	..	T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Papa Gontier	..	H.T.	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Perle des Jardins	T.	..	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Queen of Queens	T.	..	..	..	7 .. 32
Climbing Souvr. de la Mal- maison	..	..	Bour.	..	7 .. 32
Clio	..	..	H.P.	..	<b>5</b> and 6 .. 26 & 28
Cloth of Gold	..	..	N.	..	28 .. 47
Clothilde Soupert	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30 .. 48
Commandant Beaurepaire	..	Prov.	..	..	<b>11</b> (a) .. 39
Commandant Félix Faure	..	H.P.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 .. 26 & 28
Common China	..	..	C.	..	27 .. 47
Common Moss	..	..	Moss	..	9 (a) .. 38
Common Provence	..	..	Prov.	..	8 .. 38
Common Sweet Briar	..	S. Briar	..	..	18 (a) .. 41
complicata (see canina complicata)					
Comte de Raimbaud	..	H.P.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 .. 26 & 28
Comte de Wallis	..	..	H.T.	..	4 .. 22
Comtesse de Bardi	..	..	T.	..	4 .. 22
Comtesse de Galard-Bearn	N.	..	..	..	7 .. 32
Comtesse de Ludre	..	H.P.	..	..	<b>3</b> .. 20
Comtesse de Murinais	..	Moss	..	..	9 .. 38
Comtesse de Nadaillac	..	T.	..	..	<b>3</b> .. 20
Comtesse de Paris	..	..	H.P.	..	<b>1</b> .. 14
Comtesse de Saxe	..	..	T.	..	2 .. 16
Comtesse de Turenne	..	H.T.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 35 .. 26 & 51



				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Comtesse d'Oxford .. ..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
Comtesse de Cayla.. ..	C. ..	..	27 ..	47	
Comtesse Festetics Hamilton	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Comtesse Panisse .. ..	T. ..	..	6 ..	28	
Comtesse Riza du Parc ..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Comtesse Sophy Torby ..	T. ..	..	6 ..	28	
Conrad F. Meyer .. ..	Rug. ..	31 (29) & 35	48 (48) & 51		
Conrad Strassheim .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
Cooling's Crimson Bedder	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Coquette des blanches ..	N. ..	..	28 ..	47	
Cora .. ..	C. ..	..	27 ..	47	
Corallina .. ..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Corinna .. ..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16	
Corona .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>3</b> ..	20	
Countess Annesley .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>1</b> and <b>2</b> ..	14 & 16	
Countess Cairns .. ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Countess of Caledon ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>5</b> and <b>6</b> ..	26 & 28	
Countess of Derby .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>1</b> and <b>2</b> ..	14 & 16	
Countess of Gosford ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
Countess of Pembroke ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
Countess of Rosebery ..	H.P. ..	..	<b>5</b> and <b>6</b> ..	26 & 28	
Coupe d'Hébé .. ..	H.C. ..	..	13 ..	39	
Cramoisie Supérieure ..	C. ..	..	27 ..	47	
Crested Moss .. ..	Moss ..	..	9 ..	38	
Crested Provence .. ..	Prov. ..	..	8 ..	38	
Crimson Boursault .. ..	Boursault	..	21 ..	42	
Crimson China .. ..	C. ..	..	27 ..	47	
Crimson Damask .. ..	Damask	..	11 ..	39	
Crimson Rambler .. ..	Mult. Scan.	.. 23 and 35	.. 43 & 51		
cristata (crested) .. ..	Prov. ..	..	8 ..	38	
Crown Prince .. ..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
Dainty .. ..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Daisy .. ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Daniel Lacombe .. ..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 ..	43	
Danmark .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>3</b> and <b>4</b> ..	20 & 22	
David Harum .. ..	H.T. ..	..	<b>1</b> and <b>2</b> ..	14 & 16	
Dawn .. ..	H. Bour.	..	14 ..	40	

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Dawson Rose	..	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23	43
Dean Hole	..	..	H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Débutante	..	..	wich.	..	33	49
Delicata	..	..	Rug.	..	31	48
de Meaux	..	..	Moss	..	9	38
de Meaux	..	..	Min. Prov.	..	10	38
Devoniensis	..	..	T.	..	1	14
Domkapitular Dr. Layer	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Dorothy Page-Roberts			H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Dorothy Perkins	..	..	wich.	..	33 (a) and 35	49 & 51
Double Scarlet	..	..	S. Briar	..	18	41
Double White	..	..	Alba	..	12	39
Double White	..	..	S. Briar	..	18	41
Dr. Andry	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Dr. Félix Guyon	..	..	T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Dr. Grill	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Dr. J. Campbell Hall	..	..	H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Dr. Rouges	..	..	Dijon T.	..	29	48
Dr. Sewell	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Dr. William Gordon	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Duc de Rohan	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Ducher	..	..	C.	..	27	47
Duchess of Albany	..	..	H.T.	..	5 and 6	26 & 28
Duchess of Bedford	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Duchess of Edinburgh	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Duchess of Portland	..	..	H.T.	..	5	26
Duchess of York	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
Duchesse d'Avèrstadt	..	..	Dijon T.	..	29 and 35	48 & 51
Duchesse de Morny	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Duchesse de Vallombrosa	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Duke of Albany	..	..	H.P.	..	1	14
Duke of Connaught	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Duke of Edinburgh	..	..	H.P.	..	5 and 6	26 & 28
Duke of Fife	..	..	H.P.	..	1	14
Duke of Teck	..	..	H.P.	..	5 and 6	26 & 28
Duke of Wellington	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Duke of York	..	..	C.	..	27	47
Dundee Rambler	..	..	Ayr.	..	19 and 35	41 & 51

Dûponti .. ..	H. of Species	25 ..	45
Dupuy Jamain .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Earl of Dufferin .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Earl of Pembroke .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Earl of Warwick .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Eclair .. ..	H.P. .. ..	6 ..	28
Edelstein .. ..	H.T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Edith Bellenden .. ..	S. Briar ..	18 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	41
Edith D'ombrain .. ..	H.T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Edith Turner .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Edmée et Roger .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Edmond Deshayes .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 ..	20
Edmond Proust .. ..	Wich... ..	33 ..	49
Edu Meyer .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Elaine Greffulhe .. ..	T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Eleanor Berkeley .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Electra .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Elisa Robichon .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 ..	49
Elise Fugier .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Elizabeth Barnes .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Elizabeth Kitto .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Ella Gordon.. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Ellen Drew .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Ellen Willmott .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Emilie Gonin .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Empress Alexandra of Russia	T. .. ..	3 ..	20
Enchantress .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Engelmanni .. ..	Species ..	24 ..	44
England's Glory .. ..	Dijon T. ..	29 ..	48
Ernest Metz.. ..	T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Etandard de Jeanne d'Arc..	Dijon T. ..	29 ..	48
E. T. Cook .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Ethel Brownlow .. ..	T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Ethel Richardson .. ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16
Etienne Levet .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Étoile de France .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Étoile de Lyon .. ..	T. .. ..	3 ..	20

Étoile de Mai .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48
Etoile d'or .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48
Eugène Appert .. ..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22
Eugène Furst .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Eugène Verdier .. ..	Moss .. ..	9 ..	38
Eugénie Lamesch .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48
Eugénie Verdier .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Euphrosyne .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Evergreen Gem .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	50
E. V. Hermanos .. ..	T. .. ..	7 ..	32
Exposition de Brie .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Exquisite .. ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
E. Y. Teas .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>1</b> and 2 ..	14 & 16
Fabvier .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Fairy Queen .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Fanny Stolwerck .. ..	T. .. ..	7 ..	32
Farben Kœnigin .. ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16
F. B. Hayes .. ..	H.P. .. ..	7 ..	32
Fedtschenkoana .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Félicité-Perpétue .. ..	Sempervirens ..	20 and 35 ..	42 & 51
Fellenberg .. ..	N. .. ..	26 ( <i>a</i> ) and 35 ..	46 & 51
Fendleri .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Ferdinand Batel .. ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> ..	20
Ferdinand de Lesseps .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Ferdinand Jamin .. ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16
Ferdinand Roussel .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	50
ferox .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Field Marshal .. ..	H.C. .. ..	7 ..	32
Fimbriata .. ..	Rug. .. ..	31 ..	48
Fisber Holmes .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Flora .. ..	Sempervirens ..	20 and 35 ..	42 & 51
Flora McIvor .. ..	S. Briar .. ..	18 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	41
Florence Pemberton .. ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Florence Tron .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Fortuna .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Fortune's Yellow .. ..	N. .. ..	28 ..	47
Francès Bloxam .. ..	H.T. .. ..	7 ..	32

Francisca Krüger .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
François Crousse .. ..	T. .. ..	7 and 35 ..	32 & 51
François Dubreuil .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
François Foucard .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 and 35 ..	49 & 51
François Louvat .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
François Michelin .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Franz Deegen .. ..	H.T. .. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Frau Cecile Walter .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48
Frau Geheimrat von Boch..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Frau Karl Druschki.. ..	H.P. .. ..	5, 6 and 37 ..	26, 28 & 58
Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Frau Peter Lambert .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Friederich Harms .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Friquet .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Fulgens .. ..	H.C. .. ..	13 ..	39
Fusion .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Gabrielle Pierrette .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
gallica pumila .. ..	Species .. ..	11 ..	39
gallica Reuteri .. ..	Species .. ..	11 ..	39
Gardenia .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) and 35 ..	49 & 51
Gardenia flora .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Gaston Chandon .. ..	Dijon T. .. ..	29 ..	48
Général Gallieni .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Général Jacqueminot .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
General McArthur .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Général Schablikine .. ..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
George Laing Paul .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Georges Pernet .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48
Georges Schwartz .. ..	T. .. ..	2 ..	16
Gerbe Rose .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	50
Germaine Trochon .. ..	Dijon T. .. ..	29 ..	48
Gertrude .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Gladys Harkness .. ..	H.T. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
glauca.. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Gloire de Dijon .. ..	Dijon T. .. ..	29 and 35 ..	48 & 51
Gloire de Margottin.. ..	H.P. .. ..	7 ..	32
Gloire des Mousseuses .. ..	Moss. .. ..	9 ..	38

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Gloire des Polyantha	..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30	.. 48
Gloire des Rosomanes	..	H. Bour.	..	14 and 35	.. 40 & 51
Gloire d'un enfant d'Hiram	H.P.	..	..	6	.. 28
Gloire Lyonnaise	..	Dijon T.	..	4	.. 22
Glory of Cheshunt	..	H.P.	..	6	.. 28
glutinosa	..	Species	..	24	.. 44
G. Nabonnand	..	T.	..	6	.. 28
Goldelse	..	H.T.	..	4	.. 22
Golden Fairy	..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30	.. 48
Golden Gate	..	T.	..	1	.. 14
Golden Queen	..	N.	..	28	.. 47
Goldquelle	..	H.T.	..	2	.. 16
Gottfried Keller	..	H. Briar	..	4	.. 22
Goubault	..	T.	..	6	.. 28
Grace Darling	..	H.T.	..	6	.. 28
Gracilis	..	Ayr.	..	19	.. 41
Grandiflora	..	Poly.	..	30	.. 48
Grand Duc A. de Luxem- bourg	..	H.T.	..	4	.. 22
Grand Duchess Victoria Melita	..	H.T.	..	4	.. 22
Grand Mogul	..	H.P.	..	3	.. 20
Green Mantle	..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	.. 41
Green Rose	..	C.	..	27	.. 47
Gruss an Sangerhausen	..	H.T.	..	7	.. 32
Gruss an Teplitz	..	H.T.	..	7, 35 and 37	32, 51 & 58.
Gruss an Zabern	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	.. 43 & 51
Gustav Grünerwald	..	H.T.	..	6	.. 28
Gustave Piganeau	..	H.P.	..	1	.. 14
Gustave Regis	..	H.T.	..	7 and 35	.. 32 & 51
Gustave Sorby	..	H.T.	..	4	.. 22
gymnocarpa	..	Species	..	24	.. 44
Haileybury	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	.. 20 & 22.
H. Armytage Moore	..	H.T.	..	4	.. 22
Harrisonii	..	A. Briar	..	18	.. 41
Harrison Weir	..	H.P.	..	1	.. 14
Harry Kirk	..	T.	..	4	.. 22

Hebe's Lip .. ..	S. Briar .. 18 (a) and 35	41 & 51
Heinrich Schultheis ..	H.P. .. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Helena Cambier ...	H.T. .. 4	22
Hélène .. ..	Mult. Scan. .. 23 and 35	43 & 51
Hélène Guillot .. ..	H.T. .. 3	20
Helen Keller .. ..	H.P. .. 1	14
Hélène Welter .. ..	H.T. .. 2	16
Henriette de Beauveau ..	Dijon T. .. 29	48
Henri Martin .. ..	Moss .. 9	38
Her Majesty .. ..	H.P. .. 5	26
Hermosa .. ..	Bour. .. 26 (a)	46
Hiawatha .. ..	wich. .. 33 (a) and 35	49 & 51
himalayica (see moschata)		
hispida .. ..	Species .. 24	44
Homère .. ..	T. .. 6	28
Hon. Edith Gifford ..	T. .. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Honourable Ina Bingham..	H.T. .. 4	22
Horace .. ..	Scotch .. 17	41
Horace Vernet .. ..	H.P. .. 1	14
Hugh Dickson .. ..	H.P. .. 5 and 6	26 & 28
Hugh Watson .. ..	H.P. .. 3 and 4	20 & 22
humilis .. ..	Species .. 24 and 25	44 & 45
humilis x rugosa (natural hybrid) .. ..	Rug. .. 31	48
indica .. ..	Species .. 24	44
indica sanguinea .. ..	Species .. 24	44
inermis Morlettii .. ..	Boursault .. 21	42
Innocente Pirola .. ..	T. .. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Instituteur Sirdey .. ..	H.T. .. 2	16
Irene .. ..	H.T. .. 3 and 4	20 & 22
Irene Watts .. ..	C. .. 27	47
Irish Beauty .. ..	S.T. .. 4	22
Irish Brightness .. ..	S.T. .. 6	28
Irish Elegance .. ..	S.H.T. .. 4	22
Irish Engineer .. ..	S.H.T. .. 4	22
Irish Glory .. ..	S.T. .. 4	22
Irish Harmony .. ..	S.T. .. 4	22

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Irish Modesty .. ..	S.T.	..	..	4	..	22
Irish Pride .. ..	S.T.	..	..	4	..	22
Irish Star .. ..	S.T.	..	..	4	..	22
Isabella Sprunt .. ..	T.	..	..	4	..	22
Ivory .. ..	T.	..	..	<b>1</b>	..	14
Jacques Fould .. ..	T.	..	..	4	..	22
Jacob's Perle .. ..	H.T.	..	..	4	..	22
James Veitch .. ..	Moss	..	..	9	..	38
Janet Lord .. ..	T.	..	..	4	..	22
Janet's Pride.. ..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	..	41	
J. B. Clark .. ..	H.T.	..	5, 6 and 37	26, 28 & 58		
J. B. M. Camm .. ..	Bour.	..	6	..	28	
J. D. Pawle .. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	
Jean Bach-Sisley .. ..	C.	..	27	..	47	
Jean Ducher.. ..	T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	
Jean Soupert .. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b>	..	20	
Jeanne Buatois .. ..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b>	..	20	
Jeanne Phillipe .. ..	T.	..	4	..	22	
Jeannie Deans .. ..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	..	41	
Jeannie Dickson .. ..	H.P.	..	4	..	22	
Jersey Beauty .. ..	wich.	..	33 a) and 35	49 & 51		
Johanna Sebus .. ..	H.T.	..	6	..	28	
John Burton .. ..	wich.	..	33 (b) and 35	49 & 51		
John Hopper .. ..	H.P.	..	6	..	28	
John Ruskin .. ..	H.T.	..	<b>5</b> and 6	..	26 & 28	
John Stuart Mill .. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	
Joseph Hill .. ..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	
Joseph Lowe.. ..	H.T.	..	<b>1</b> and 2	..	14 & 16	
Josephine Malton .. ..	T.	..	4	..	22	
Josephine Morel .. ..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30	..	48	
Jubilee .. ..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	
Jules Finger .. ..	T.	..	4	..	22	
Jules Margottin .. ..	H.P.	..	6	..	28	
Julia Mannering .. ..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	..	41	
Juno .. ..	H.C.	..	13	..	39	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	..	20 & 22	



Kaiserin Friedrich .. ..	Dijon T. ..	29 ..	48
Katharine Zeimet .. ..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30 ..	48
Kathleen .. ..	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Killarney .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
King of Scots .. ..	Scotch ..	17 ..	41
Kleiner Alfred .. ..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30 ..	48
Kœnigin Carola .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
La Boule d'Or .. ..	T. ..	5 ..	26
La Fraicheur .. ..	H.T. ..	1 ..	14
La France .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
La France de '89 .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
La Guirlande .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	19 ..	41
La Rosière .. ..	H.P. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
La Tosca .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>3</b> and 6 ..	20 & 28
Lady Arthur Hill .. ..	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Lady Ashtown .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Lady Battersea .. ..	H.T. ..	2 ..	16
Lady Clanmorris .. ..	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Lady Curzon.. ..	Damask ..	11 ( <i>a</i> ) & 35 ..	39 & 51
Lady Faire .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>1</b> and 2 ..	14 & 16
Lady Gay .. ..	wich. ..	33 and 35 ..	49 & 51
Lady Godiva .. ..	wich. ..	33 and 35 ..	49 & 51
Lady Helen Vincent .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>1</b> and <b>2</b> ..	14 & 16
Lady Mary Corry .. ..	T. ..	4 ..	22
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>1</b> ..	14
Lady Moyra Beauclerc .. ..	H.T. ...	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Lady Penzance .. ..	S. Briar ..	18 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	41
Lady Quartus Ewart .. ..	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Lady Roberts .. ..	T. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Lady Rossmore .. ..	H.T. ..	<b>1</b> and 2 ..	14 & 16
Lady Sarah Wilson.. ..	Damask ..	11 ..	39
Lady Waterlow .. ..	H.T. ..	6 and 35 ..	28 & 51
Lady Wenlock .. ..	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Lady White .. ..	Damask ..	11 ..	39
lævigata .. ..	Species ..	24 ..	44
Lamarque .. ..	N. ..	28 ..	47
Laneii.. ..	Moss ..	9 ( <i>a</i> ) ..	38

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Lass O'Gowrie .. ..	..	..	Scotch	..	17 ..	41
Laure Wattinne .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Laurence Allen .. ..	..	..	H.P. ..	..	3 ..	20
Laurent Carle .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 and 38 ..	22 & 58
Laurette Messimy .. ..	..	..	C. ..	..	27 ..	47
Le Havre .. ..	..	..	H.P. ..	..	1 ..	14
Le Progrès .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Le Soleil .. ..	..	..	Dijon T. ..	..	29 ..	48
Lena .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Léonie Lamesch .. ..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	..	30 ..	48
Léontine Gervais .. ..	..	..	wich. ..	..	33 and 35 ..	49 & 51
Leopoldine d'Orléans ..	..	..	Sempervirens	..	20 ..	42
Leuchtstern .. ..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Liberty .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 and 38 ..	22 & 58
L'Idéal .. ..	..	..	N. ..	..	7 and 28 (a) ..	32 & 47
Ligne Arenberg .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Lina Curtis .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Lina Schmidt-Michel ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	6 ..	28
L'Innocence .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Little Dot .. ..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	..	30 ..	48
Little Gem .. ..	..	..	Moss ..	..	9 ..	38
Longworth Beauty .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	7 ..	32
Longworth Fairy .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	7 ..	32
Longworth Rambler .. ..	..	..	H.T. ..	..	7 and 35 ..	32 & 51
Lord Penzance .. ..	..	..	S. Briar ..	..	18 (b) ..	41
L'Orléanaise .. ..	..	..	Cl. Bour. ..	..	26 (b) ..	46
Lorna Doone .. ..	..	..	Bour. ..	..	26 ..	46
Louis Ricard .. ..	..	..	H.P. ..	..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Louis Van Houtte .. ..	..	..	H.P. ..	..	3 ..	20
Louise Müller .. ..	..	..	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22
lucida fl. pl. .. ..	..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
lucida macrophylla .. ..	..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
lucida single .. ..	..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
lucida sorbifolia .. ..	..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
lucida, Vivid .. ..	..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
Lucie Faure .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Luciole .. ..	..	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Lucy Ashton .. ..	..	..	S. Briar ..	..	18 (b) ..	41

				<i>Instruction.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Lucy Bertram	..	..	S. Briar	..	18 (b)	41
Lucy Carnegie	..	..	T.	..	3	20
lutea	..	..	A. Briar	..	16	40
Luxembourg	..	..	Moss	..	9	38
Lyon Rose	..	..	H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mabel Morrison	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
Ma Capucine	..	..	T.	..	2	16
Macartney (bracteata)	..		Species	..	24	44
macrantha	..	..	H. of Species	25 (11) & 35	45 (39) & 51	
macrantha, Daisy Hill	..		H. of Species	..	11 (A)	39
macrophylla	..	..	Species	..	24	44
Maddalena Scalarandis	..		C.	..	27	47
Madame Abel Chatenay	..		H.T.	..	4 and 38	22 & 58
Madame Ada Carmody	..		T.	..	4	22
Madame A. Hewetson	..		H.P.	..	4	22
Madame Alfred Carrière	..		H.N.	..	15 and 35	40 & 51
Madame Alfred de Rouge- mont	..	..	H.P.	..	7	32
Madame Alfred Sabatier	..		H.T.	..	4	22
Madame Anna Marie de Montravel	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30	48
Madame Antoine Mari	..		T.	..	6	28
Madame B. Lafaye	..		N.	..	28	47
Madame Badin	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Madame Bérard	..	..	Dijon T.	..	29 and 35	48 & 51
Madame Berkeley	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Madame Berthe de Bary Zahony	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Madame Bravy	..	..	T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Madame Cadeau-Ramey	..		H.T.	..	4	22
Madame Carnot	..	..	N.	..	28	47
Madame Charles	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Madame Charles Crapelet	..		H.P.	..	3	20
Madame Charles de Luze	..		H.T.	..	4	22
Madame Charles Monnier	..		H.T.	..	7	32
Madame Chauvry	..	..	Dijon T.	..	29	48
Madame Chédane Guinois- seau	..	..	T.	..	4	22

Madame Clémence Joigneaux .. ..	H.P. .. ..	6 ..	28
Madame Constant Soupert..	T. .. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Madame C. P. Strassheim	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Cusin .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame C. Worth ..	Rug. .. ..	31 ..	48
Madame d'Arblay .. ..	H. Musk ..	15 and 35 ..	40 & 51
Madame Derepas-Matrat ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame de Sertot .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame de Watteville ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame Durand .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame E. A. Nolte ..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30 ..	48
Madame E. Resal .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Madame Edmée Cocteau ..	H.T. .. ..	7 ..	32
Madame Edmée Metz ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame Edouard Ory ..	Moss .. ..	9 (b) ..	38
Madame Errera .. ..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Madame Eugène Verdier ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Madame Eugène Verdier ..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Madame Eugénie Bouillet..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Falcot .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Félix Faure ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame G. Bruant ..	Rug. .. ..	31 ..	48
Madame Gabriel Luizet ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Madame George Paul ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Madame Hausmann ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Madame H. de Potworowska	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Madame Hector Leuilliot..	H.T. .. ..	6 and 35 ..	28 & 51
Madame Hippolyte Jamain	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame H. Montefiore ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Madame Hoste .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame Isaac Pereire ..	Bour. ..	26 (b), 35 & 37	46, 51 & 58
Madame Jean Dupuy ..	T. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Madame Jenny Gillemot ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Jules Gravereaux	T. .. ..	5, 6, 35 & 37	26, 28, 51 & 58
Madame Jules Grolez ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Lambard .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Madame Leon Pain ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Madame Louis Poncet ..	T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Margottin ..	T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Mélanie Soupert ..	H.T.	..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame Moreau ..	Moss	..	..	9 ..	38
Madame Moreau ..	Dijon T.	..	..	29 ..	48
Madame N. Levavasseur ..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	..	30 ..	48
Madame N. Neruda ..	H.P.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Madame Paul Olivier ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame P. Bersez ..	H.T.	..	..	6 ..	28
Madame Pernet-Ducher ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Philippe Rivoire ..	H.T.	..	..	2 ..	16
Madame Pierre Cochet ..	T.	..	..	7 ..	32
Madame Plantier ..	H.C.	..	..	13 and 35 ..	39 & 51
Madame P. Oger ..	Bour.	..	..	26 ..	46
Madame Ravary ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame René Gérard ..	T.	..	..	2 ..	16
Madame Renée de St. Mar- ceau ..	T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Rondillon ..	H.P.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Steffin ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Vermorel ..	T.	..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Madame Victor Verdier ..	H.P.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Madame Viger ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Madame Wagram (Comtesse de Turenne) ..	H.T.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 35 ..	26 & 51
Madame Willermoz ..	T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Mdlle. Simone Beaumez ..	H.T.	..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Mdlle. Yvonne Gravier ..	T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Mdlle. Pauline Bersez ..	H.T.	..	..	4 ..	22
Ma fillette ..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	..	30 ..	48
Magna Charta ..	H.P.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Maharajah ..	H.P.	..	..	6 ..	28
Mai Fleuri ..	T.	..	..	7 ..	32
Maid of Honour ..	T.	..	..	2 ..	16
Maiden's Blush ..	Alba.	..	..	12 ..	39
Malyi ..	H. of Species	..	..	25 ..	45
Maman Cochet ..	T.	..	..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Mamie ..	H.T.	..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Manda's Triumph .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	50		
Ma. Paquerette .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	3c ..	48		
Marchioness of Downshire	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14		
Marchioness of Dufferin ..	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14		
Marchioness of Londonderry	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20		
Marchioness of Lorne ..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Maréchal Niel .. ..	N. .. ..	28 ..	47		
Maréchal Vaillant .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28		
Margaret Dickson .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28		
Margherita di Simone ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marguerite Appert .. ..	H.T. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28		
Marguerite Brassac ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28		
Marguerite Guillot .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marguerite Poiret .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marie Baumann .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22		
Marie Christina Reine d'Es-					
pagne .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marie Corelli .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22		
Marie Croibier .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marie d'Orléans .. ..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28		
Marie Finger .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22		
Marie Isakof .. ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16		
Marie Leonida .. ..	H. of Species ..	22 ..	42		
Marie Louise Poiret ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marie Pavié .. ..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48		
Marie Rady .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 ..	26		
Marie Van Houtte .. ..	T. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28		
Marie Verdier .. ..	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14		
Marjorie .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Mark Twain .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marquise de Castellane ..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marquise de Salisbury ..	H.T. .. ..	6 ..	28		
Marquise de Sinety ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16		
Marquise de Vivens ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22		
Marquise Jeanne de la					
Chataigneraye .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22		
Marquise Litta .. ..	H.T. .. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16		
Ma Tulipe .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22		

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Maurice Bernardin ..	..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Mavourneen ..	..	H.P. ..	..	6 ..	28
May Queen ..	..	wich. ..	..	33 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	50
Medea ..	..	T. ..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Meg Merrilies ..	..	Scotch ..	..	17 ..	41
Meg Merrilies ..	..	S. Briar ..	..	18 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	41
Mercédés ..	..	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48
Merrie England ..	..	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22
Merveille de Lyon ..	..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Meta ..	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
M. H. Walsh ..	..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
micrantha ..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
microphylla ..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
microphylla rubra plena ..	..	H. of Species ..	..	24 ..	44
Mignonette ..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	..	30 ..	48
Mildred Grant ..	..	H.T. ..	..	<b>1</b> ..	14
Milton ..	..	H.P. ..	..	<b>3</b> ..	20
Minna ..	..	Scotch ..	..	17 ..	41
Minna ..	..	S. Briar ..	..	18 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	41
Minnehaha ..	..	wich. ..	..	33 and 35 ..	49 & 51
Miss Ethel Richardson ..	..	H.T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Miss Willmott ..	..	S.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Monsieur Boncenne ..	..	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22
Monsieur Bunel ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Monsieur Désir ..	..	H.T. ..	..	7 ..	32
Monsieur Furtado ..	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Monsieur Noman ..	..	H.P. ..	..	<b>1</b> ..	14
Monsieur Paul Lédé ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Morgenrot ..	..	H.T. ..	..	7 and 35 ..	32 & 51
Morning Glow ..	..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22
moschata ..	..	Species ..	..	24 and 35 ..	44 & 51
moschata alba ..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
moschata fl. pl. ..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
moschata nivea (see Dûponti)					
moschata Pissarti ..	..	Species ..	..	24 ..	44
Mosella ..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	..	6 ..	28
Mousseline ..	..	Moss ..	..	9 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	38
Mrs. Aaron Ward ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22

				<i>Instruction.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Mrs. A. Byass	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Mrs. A. Chandler	..	..	Bour.	..	26	46
Mrs. A. Hewetson	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
Mrs. Anthony Waterer	..	..	Rug.	..	31	48
Mrs. Bosanquet	..	..	C.	..	27	47
Mrs. B. R. Cant	..	..	T.	..	6	28
Mrs. Cocker	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. Conway Jones	..	..	H.T.	..	1	14
Mrs. David McKee	..	..	H.T.	..	1	14
Mrs. Edward Mawley	..	..	T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. E. G. Hill	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Mrs. Frank Cant	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. F. W. Flight	..	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	43 & 51
Mrs. F. W. Sanford	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
Mrs. George Dickson	..	..	H.P.	..	6	28
Mrs. Harry Turner	..	..	H.P.	..	1	14
Mrs. Harvey Thomas	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Mrs. James Wilson	..	..	T.	..	4	22
Mrs. John Laing	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. Jowitt	..	..	H.P.	..	3	20
Mrs. Myles Kennedy	..	..	T.	..	3	20
Mrs. Oliver Ames	..	..	T.	..	3	20
Mrs. O. G. Orpen	..	..	Damask	..	11 (a) and 35	39 & 51
Mrs. Paul	..	..	Bour.	..	26 (b)	46
Mrs. Peter Blair	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-						
Crawford	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. Rumsey	..	..	H.P.	..	6	28
Mrs. Stewart Clark	..	..	H.T.	..	5 and 6	26 & 28
Mrs. S. Treseder	..	..	T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	..	..	H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)	..	30	48
Mrs. W. J. Grant	..	..	H.T.	..	1 and 2	14 & 16
multiflora	..	..	Species	..	24 (23a)	44 (43)
multiflora x grandiflora	..	..	H. of Species	..	25 (23) & 35	45 (43) & 51
Mundi	..	..	Gall.	..	11 (b)	39
Muriel	..	..	H.P.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Muriel Grahame	..	..	T.	..	1	14



muscosa japonica .. ..	Moss .. ..	9 ..	38
Myrianthes Renoncule ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	41
Myrrh scented .. ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	
Narcisse .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Nellie Johnstone .. ..	T. .. ..	2 ..	16
Nelly Briand.. ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Niphetos .. ..	T. .. ..	<b>1</b> ..	14
nipponensis .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
nitida .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
nivea (Moschata) .. ..	H. of Species..	25 ..	45
Noëlla Nabonnand .. ..	T. .. ..	7 and 35 ..	32 & 51
nutkana .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Nuttaliana .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Oberhofgärtner A. Singer ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Oberhofgärtner Terks ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>1</b> ..	14
Old Moss .. ..	Moss .. ..	9 ..	38
Old Blush .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Old Crimson .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Old Monthly .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Olympiada .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
omissa.. ..	H: of Species	25 ..	45
Ophirie .. ..	N. .. ..	28 and 35 ..	47 & 51
Oscar Cordel .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> ..	20
Papa Gontier.. ..	H:T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Papa Lambert .. ..	H.T. .. ..	<b>1</b> ..	14
Papa Reiter .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Papillon .. ..	T. .. ..	7 ..	32
Paul Jamain .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>5</b> and 6 ..	26 & 28
Paul Nabonnand .. ..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Paul Neyron .. ..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22
Paul Ricaut .. ..	H. Bour. ..	14 ..	40
Paul Transon .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	49
Paul's Carmine Pillar ..	H. of Species..	21 and 35 ..	42 & 51
Paul's Early Blush .. ..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22
Paul's Royal Scarlet ..	Single H.P. ..	4 ..	22
Paul's Single White ..	H.P. .. ..	15 and 35 ..	40 & 51

						<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Peace .. ..	..	..	..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28	
Perle d'Or .. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48	
Perle des Jardins .. ..	..	..	..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22	
Perle des Jaunes .. ..	..	..	..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22	
Perle des Neiges .. ..	..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43	
Perle des Panachées .. ..	..	..	..	Gall. .. ..	11 ..	39	
Perle des Rouges .. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)...	30 ..	48	
Perle von Godesberg .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 21	
Perpetual White .. ..	..	..	..	Moss .. ..	9 ( <i>b</i> ) ..	38	
Persian Yellow .. ..	..	..	..	A. Briar .. ..	16 ..	40	
Petit Constant .. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48	
Pharisaër .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Philadelphia Rambler .. ..	..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51	
Philippine Lambert.. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30 ..	48	
phœnicea .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44	
Pie X .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	<b>3</b> ..	20	
Pierre Notting .. ..	..	..	..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22	
PierreWattinne .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22	
pimpinellifolia (The Burnet Rose) .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 (17) ..	44 & 41	
Pink Roamer .. ..	..	..	..	wich. .. ..	33 ..	49	
Pink Rover .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	7 ..	32	
Pink Soupert .. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.) ..	30 ..	48	
pisocarpa .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44	
Pissarti (See moschata Pissarti)							
polyantha .. ..	..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51	
polyantha simplex .. ..	..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51	
polyantha grandiflora .. ..	..	..	..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51	
pomifera var proxima .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44	
pomifera .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44	
Pompon .. ..	..	..	..	Min. Prov. ..	10 ..	38	
Prairie Rose (setigera) .. ..	..	..	..	Species .. ..	24 and 35 ..	44 & 51	
Pride of Waltham .. ..	..	..	..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Primula .. ..	..	..	..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30 ..	48	
Prince Arthur .. ..	..	..	..	H.P. .. ..	<b>3</b> and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Prince Camille de Rohan .. ..	..	..	..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22	
Prince de Bulgarie .. ..	..	..	..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22	
Prince Théodore Galitzine.. ..	..	..	..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22	

Princess Beatrice .. ..	T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Princess Bonnie .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Princess Charles de Ligne..	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Princess of Wales .. ..	T. .. ..	3 ..	20
Princesse Alice de Monaco	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Princesse de Nassau .. ..	H. Musk ..	15 ..	40
Princesse de Sagan.. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Princesse Marie d'Orleans..	T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Princesse Marie Mertchersky	H.T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Princesse Marie .. ..	Sempervirens <sup>8</sup>	24 ..	44
Progrès (Le Progrès) .. ..	H.T. .. ..	2 ..	16
Purity .. .. ..	H. Bour. ..	14 ..	40
Purple East .. .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Psyche .. .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Quatre-saisons Blanc moussu	Perp. Moss ..	9 (b) ..	38
Queen Alexandra .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Queen Mab .. .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Queen of Edgely .. ..	H.P. .. ..	6 ..	28
Queen of Queens .. ..	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14
Queen of Spain .. ..	H.T. .. ..	3 ..	20
Queen of Sweden and Norway .. .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Queen of the Belgians ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	41
Queen Olga of Greece ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Rainbow .. .. ..	H.T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Rampant .. .. ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	41
Ranunculus .. .. ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	41
Raoul Chauvry .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
R. B. Cater .. .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 ..	20
Red Damask .. .. ..	Damask ..	11 (b) ..	39
Red Dragon .. .. ..	H.P. .. ..	4 ..	22
Red Pet .. .. ..	C. .. ..	27 ..	47
Red Provence .. .. ..	Provence ..	8 ..	38
Reichsgraf E. von Kesselstatt	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Reine Blanche .. .. ..	Moss .. ..	9 ..	38
Reine Marie Henriette ..	H.T. .. ..	7 ..	32

			<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg	H.T. ..	..	7 and 35 ..	32 & 51
René André .. ..	wich. ..	..	33 (b) and 35	49 & 51
Renée Wilmart-Urban ..	H.T. ..	..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
repens alba (see rugosa repens alba)				
repens fl. pl. (see arvensis)				
Rev. Alan Cheales .. ..	H.P. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Rev. David R. Williamson	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Rêve d'Or .. ..	N. ..	..	28 (b) and 35	47 & 51
Reynolds Hole .. ..	H.P. ..	..	1 ..	14
Richmond .. ..	H.T. ..	..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Rivers' Musk .. ..	H. Musk	..	15 ..	40
Robert Craig .. ..	wich. ..	..	33 (b) ..	50
Robert Duncan .. ..	H.P. ..	..	6 ..	28
Robert Scott .. ..	H.T. ..	..	1 ..	14
Roger Lamberlin .. ..	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22
Rosa Mundi .. ..	Gall. ..	..	11 (b) ..	39
Rosomane Gravereaux ..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Rose Apples .. ..	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48
Rose Bradwardine .. ..	S. Briar	..	18 (b) ..	41
Rose d'Evian .. ..	H.P. ..	..	4 ..	22
Rose d'Herbeys .. ..	T. ..	..	1 ..	14
Rosette de la Légion d'Honneur .. ..	H.T. ..	..	6 ..	28
Rosieriste Jacobs .. ..	H.P. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Rosslyn .. ..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Royal Scarlet .. ..	Single H.P.	..	4 ..	22
Rubata .. ..	Species	..	24 ..	44
Rubens .. ..	T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
rubiginosa .. ..	Species	..	24 ..	44
Rubin .. ..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Rubra .. ..	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48
Rubra .. ..	wich. ..	..	33 ..	49
Rubra .. ..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 ..	43
rubrifolia .. ..	Species	..	24 and 35 ..	44 & 51
ruga .. ..	H. of Species	..	25 ..	45
rugosa alba .. ..	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48
rugosa Conrad F. Meyer ..	H. Rug.	21 (29) and 35	42 (48) & 51	
rugosa repens alba .. ..	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48

rugosa x rubiginosa	..	H. of Species	25	..	45
Sabini	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
Safrano	.. ..	T. ..	2	..	16
Salamander	.. ..	H.P. ..	1	..	14
Salet	.. ..	Moss ..	9 (b)	..	38
Salmonea	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
sancta	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
Sappho	.. ..	T. ..	3	..	20
Sayi (See blanda Sayi)					
scabrata	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
Schneewittchen	.. ..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30	..	48
Schneekopf	.. ..	Poly. (Pom.)..	30	..	48
Scotch Briar	.. ..	Scotch	17	..	41
Scotia	.. ..	Scotch	17	..	41
sempervirens	.. ..	Sempervirens	20	..	42
Sénateur Belle	.. ..	H.T. ..	4	..	22
Sénateur St. Romme	.. ..	H.T. ..	6	..	28
Sénateur Vaisse	.. ..	H.P. ..	4	..	22
sericea	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
setigera	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
Setina	.. ..	Bour. ..	7, 23 & 35	..32, 43, 51	
Sheila	.. ..	H.T. ..	4	..	22
Shirley Hibberd	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
sinica	.. ..	Species	24	..	44
sinica Anemone	.. ..	H. of Species	25	..	45
Sir Garnet Wolseley	.. ..	H.P. ..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Sir Rowland Hill	.. ..	H.P. ..	4	..	22
Socrates	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
Soleil d'Or	.. ..	A. Briar	16	..	40
South Orange Perfection	.. ..	wich. ..	33 (b)	..	50
Souvr. de Anne Marie	.. ..	H.T. ..	4	..	22
Souvr. de Camille Godde	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
Souvr. de Catherine Guillot	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
Souvr. d'Elise Vardon	.. ..	T. ..	1	..	14
Souvr. d'Emile Peyrard	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22
Souvr. d'Hélène	.. ..	H.T. ..	2	..	16
Souvr. de Gabrielle Drevet	.. ..	T. ..	4	..	22

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Souvr. de J. B. Guillot ..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16	
Souvr. de Jean Ketten ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de Jeanne Cabaud..	T. ..	..	6 ..	28	
Souvr. de la Malmaison ..	Bour. ..	..	26 (b) ..	46	
Souvr. de Mme. Ernest					
Cauvin .. ..	H.T. ..	..	6 ..	28	
Souvr. de Mme. Eugène					
Verdier .. ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de Mme. Léonie					
Viennot .. ..	T. ..	..	7 ..	32	
Souvr. de Mdlle. Marie					
Drivon .. ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de Maria de Zayas ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de Maria Zozaya ..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de Pierre Leperdrieux	Rug. ..	..	31 ..	48	
Souvr. de Pierre Notting ..	T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Souvr. de R. Terrel des					
Chênes .. ..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. de S. A. Prince ..	T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Souvr. de Thérèse Levet ..	T. ..	..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22	
Souvr. de Wm. Robinson..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. du President Carnot	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. d'un Ami .. ..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22	
Souvr. of Stella Gray ..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16	
Spenser [.. ..]	H.P. ..	..	3 ..	20	
spinosissima (The Burnet Rose)	(See pimpinellifolia)				
spinosissima maxima ..	Species ..	24 ..	44		
spinosissima (pimpinellifolia)	Species ..	24 ..	44		
Splendens .. ..	Ayr. ..	19 ..	41		
Spong.. ..	Min. Prov. ..	10 ..	38		
Stanwell Perpetual ..	Perp. Scotch..	32 ..	49		
Star of Waltham .. ..	H.P. ..	3 ..	20		
Sulphurea .. ..	Prov. ..	8 ..	38		
Sulphurea .. ..	T. ..	4 ..	22		
Sultan of Zanzibar..	H.P. ..	1 ..	14		
Sunrise .. ..	T. ..	2 ..	16		
Sunset .. ..	T. ..	4 ..	22		
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	H.P. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22		
Sweet Briar .. ..	S. Briar ..	18 (b) ..	41		

Sweetheart .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	50
Sweet Little Queen of Holland .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Sylph .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Tausendschön .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
T. B. Haywood .. ..	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14
Tea Rambler .. ..	T. .. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Tennyson .. ..	H.T. .. ..	1 ..	14
Thalia .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
Thalia (perpetual flowering)	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
The Bride .. ..	T. .. ..	3 ..	20
The Dandy .. ..	H.T. .. ..	6 ..	28
The Dawson Rose .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 ..	43
The Farquhar .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	50
The Garland .. ..	H.C. .. ..	15 & 35 ..	40 & 51
The Lion .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 (14) and 35 ..	43 (40) & 51
The Queen .. ..	T. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
The Wallflower .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Thomas Mills .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Thoresbyana .. ..	Ayr. .. ..	19 ..	41
Tom Wood .. ..	H.P. .. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Trier .. ..	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Triomphe de Pernet Père ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Turner's Crimson Rambler	Mult. Scan. ..	23 and 35 ..	43 & 51
Tuscany .. ..	Prov. .. ..	11 (b) ..	39
Ulrich Brunner .. ..	H.P. .. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Ulster .. ..	H.P. .. ..	1 ..	14
Una .. ..	H. Briar .. ..	25 and 35 ..	45 & 51
Unique .. ..	Prov. .. ..	8 ..	38
Universal Favorite .. ..	wich. .. ..	33 (b) ..	50
Valentine Altermann .. ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
venosa .. ..	Species .. ..	24 ..	44
Venus .. ..	H.T. .. ..	6 ..	28
Vicomtesse R. de Savigny ..	T. .. ..	4 ..	22
Victor Hugo .. ..	H.P. .. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16

					<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Victor Verdier	..	..	H.P.	..	<b>1</b>	14
Village Maid	..	..	Gall.	..	11 (b) and 35	39 & 51
Violette Bouyer	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
Violiniste E. Lévêque	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
virginiana	..	..	Species	..	24	44
virginiana, Woodsii	..	..	Species	..	24	44
Viridiflora	..	..	C.	..	27	47
Viscountess Folkestone	..	..	H.T.	..	3 and 4	20 & 22
Vivid	..	..	H.C.	..	13	39
Wallflower	..	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	43 & 51
Waltham Bride	..	..	Mult. Scan	..	23	43
Waltham Climber No. 3	..	..	H.T.	..	7	32
Waltham Rambler	..	..	Mult. Scan.	..	23 and 35	43 & 51
Waltham Standard	..	..	H.P.	..	<b>3</b>	20
Warrior	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
Watsoniana	..	..	Species	..	24	44
White Baroness	..	..	H.P.	..	4	22
White Bath	..	..	Moss	..	9 (a)	38
White de Meaux	..	..	Min. Prov.	..	10	38
White Dorothy	..	..	wich.	..	33 (a) & 35	49 & 51
White Lady	..	..	H.T.	..	<b>1</b>	14
White Maman Cochet	..	..	T.	..	<b>5</b> and 6	26 & 28
White M. Niel	..	..	N.	..	28	47
White Pet	..	..	C.	..	27	47
White Provence	..	..	Prov.	..	8	38
wichuraiana pink	..	..	wich.	..	33 (a)	49
wichuraiana (The type)	..	..	wich.	..	33 (a)	49
William Allen Richardson	..	..	N.	..	28 (a)	47
William F. Bennett	..	..	H.T.	..	4	22
William F. Dreer	..	..	wich.	..	33 (b)	50
William K. Harris	..	..	wich.	..	33 (b)	50
William Notting	..	..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
William Shean	..	..	H.T.	..	<b>3</b> and 4	20 & 22
Wolley Dod's Rose	..	..	Species	..	24	44
xanthina	..	..	Species	..	24	44
Xavier Olibo	..	..	H.P.	..	<b>1</b>	14



York and Lancaster	..	Damask	..	II	..	39
Yvonne des Buffards	..	T.	..	4	..	22
Yvonne Vacherot	..	H.T.	..	3	..	20
Zenobia	..	..	..	Moss	..	9
Zéphirine Drouhin	..	..	..	H. Bour.	..7, 35 & 37	37, 51 & 58
Zéphyr	..	..	..	T.	..	4















